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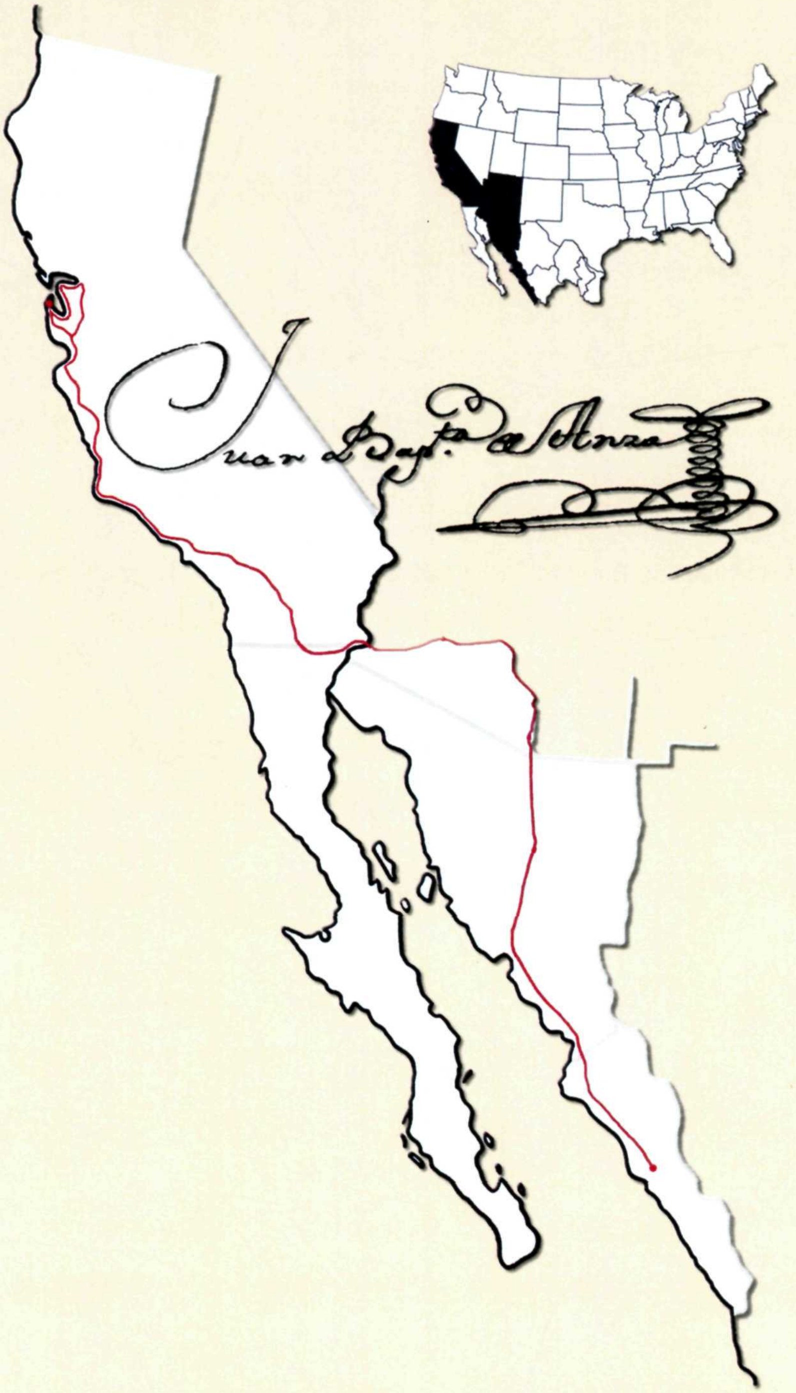
A Guide to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail



by Greg Bernal-Mendoza Smestad, Ph.D.

A Guide to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Greg Smestad, Ph.D.

Los Californianos, San Diego, California

Antepasados XI

Greg Smestad, Ph.D.

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Front Cover Art: Anza's path through what is today Sinaloa and Sonora and Baja California (Mexico), Arizona and California, together with Anza's signature and rubric; Graphic: Wade Cox and Lance Beeson (color version).

Photos by NPS, Greg Smestad, Ron Ory and Phil Valdez;
Graphics by Bill Singleton, David Rickman, Wade Cox and Tamra Fox.

Creation of this Trail Guide and Compact Disk was made possible, in part, by funds from the Department of the Interior National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Program.

This is dedicated to my Californio grandmother,
Velma Bernal Mendoza,
who was proud of our Californio heritage.

Basque proverb: Egizu beti on, ez jakinarren non.

“Do always the right thing, even if you don't know who benefits.”

Anza was Basque and many of the people he brought to California had Basque roots.

Californio proverb: Del plato a la boca se pierde la sopa.

“There's many a slip between the cup and the lip;

Between the plate and the mouth, you can spill the soup.”

The people that came to California on the Anza trail (and those that came during the subsequent two generations) became known as Californios, and had their own sayings, customs and culture.

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Preface

As I traveled up and down California and Arizona on the path taken by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1775-1776, I took note of its many sights and sounds. Some of these sounds, some natural and some man-made, were those that Anza and the members of his expeditions could have heard. This delighted me, as I am a descendant of several of the expedition's members (including Josef Apolinario Bernal y Soto, Luis María Peralta, and Juan Salvio Pacheco). I attended performances along the trail by groups such as the New World Baroque Orchestra and the Mission Santa Barbara choir group. I sat with my Californio cousin, Ryusona, and listened to her play the music of our ancestors on her violin. The music seemed to have the ability take people back to a time when California was but a lonely outpost on the northern-most frontier of what was then called New Spain. Slowly, an idea took shape. What if we could re-capture some of the sounds that were heard in those days gone by? We could give this to people with enough information so that they could go to the places where the sounds were heard. This was the beginning of the idea for the Anza Trail Guide CD.

So you might ask, "Why is this important?", or even, "Why is the Juan Bautista de Anza trail important?" My answer to this question is this: It allows one to realize that California was settled long before the Gold Rush (1849), and even before the United States was an independent country. First of all, there were the American Indians who settled the area starting some ten thousand years ago. Long after that, there was the Spanish Empire that sought to extend her settled possessions beyond her northern-most frontier. This was the reason for the expeditions of Juan Bautista de Anza, who was serving his king, Carlos III of Spain. Many races were represented by the people Anza brought to California in 1775-1776: Spanish born in Spain, Spanish born in the New World, Indian, Indian-Hispanic mixtures and African-Hispanic mixtures. These people obviously believed that the new land in California would bring them new and better opportunities. This, in my opinion, is an example of the "*American Dream*" expressed even before California was a possession of the United States. My motivation in bringing people to understand the trail, its story and the story of the people of the Anza expeditions is therefore to inspire immigrants, Hispanic and non-Hispanic alike. I would like to convey to them that the issues that they face are not so unlike those of previous generations.

Another motivation stems from the fact that as California and Arizona develop, the Anza trail could serve as a means to preserve natural areas for the enjoyment and enlightenment of future generations. This centers on the public learning to appreciate the areas on and around the trail, and to become active in their preservation and restoration. The diaries of Anza and his chaplain, Franciscan Father Pedro Font, paint a vivid picture of the natural and political environment of their time. For the former, this can serve as a guide for restoration of areas along the trail, and from the latter, one can gain insights as to how history often repeats itself.

I have worked to combine text, images, and sounds that offer users a sense of what members of Anza's expeditions experienced. My research has led to the recording of historically accurate musical arrangements from both the Spanish and the American Indian groups along the trail. I've sought to record these in authentic settings, and to include many of the sounds the expedition may have heard. This guide is not intended as the ultimate guidebook for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. It is merely a start, a beginning. "A journey begins with a single step."

Greg Smestad, Ph.D.

Acknowledgments

Anza could not have carried out his expeditions without the help of a diverse group of people. Likewise, this trail guide was written by a collaboration of expedition descendants, American Indians, historians, photographers and people who just enjoy traveling along trails.

First of all, I would like to thank my wife, Leticia and our daughter, Maya, for their understanding and enduring patience during the many long hours and days of this project. I would also like to thank the U.S. National Park Service for their financial support. Specifically, the help of Meredith Kaplan, David Smith and Don Garate of the NPS is greatly appreciated.

Philip Valdez Jr., the only man I know that knows every rock, tree and dirt road of Juan Bautista de Anza's trail, was the strongest supporter of this project, and key in its completion through historical research and moral support. His ancestor, Juan Bautista Valdez, was present not only on the Portolá expedition (1769), but was a courier and guide on Anza's 1774 expedition. For their musical expertise and for the musical transcriptions in this guide, I would like to thank Keith Paulson-Thorp, Ph.D., and Noel Milburn of the New World Baroque Orchestra and Chorus. Music was performed by the following groups: The Calicanto Singers (Vocals and instrumentals by Karen Arlen, Lance Beeson, Ron Cohen, Nancie Kester, Liz Matthews and Marilyn Merlino); The New World Baroque Orchestra and Chorus, including John Warren, voice, Noel Milburn, voice and flute, and Ron Kiel, violin; Lance Beeson, solo guitar, psaltery and flute. Special thanks go to Lance Beeson, whose ancestor was none other than Joaquín Moraga, lieutenant on the expedition. Lance was instrumental in more ways than one - not only his musical transcriptions, but in the performance of many of the songs and in the research for this guide. The Santa Clara University Archives and the Mission San Juan Bautista provided images from which some of the Mission music was transcribed and performed. The section on the essential articles of clothing for the Anza expedition women was written by descendant Martha Ann Francisca Vallejo-McGettigan, with depictions by Tamra Fox.

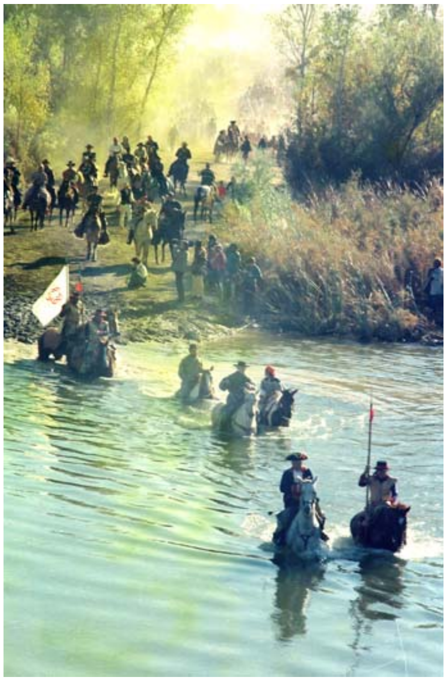
For the research, layout, publishing and editorial aspects of the initial stages of the guide, the help of Laura Cameron is greatly appreciated. Several translations were made by Los Californianos member Mary Triplett Ayers, and by historians José Pantoja, Vladimir Guerrero, Ph.D. and Don Garate. Most of the photographs were taken by Ron Ory who is one of the first people to have traveled the length of the entire auto route for the trail. Bill Singleton, Wade Cox and David Rickman, are acknowledged for their graphics and depictions. Benjamin Elstob provided the pictures from the 1976 re-enactment. Winston Elstob and Helen Shropshire, are acknowledged for conceiving and organizing the re-enactment, respectively. This later led to the creation of the National Historic Trail through the efforts of many other people.

Many thanks go to the Los Californianos' Publications Committee: Rudecinda Lo Buglio, Chair; Mary Triplett Ayers, Maurice and Marcy Bandy, Lance Beeson, Boyd de Larios. Special thanks go to Mary Triplett Ayers for editing and proofreading the prior version of this guide book to transform it into an Antepasados volume. Lance Beeson created the color version of this publication's cover.

Rupert Encinas of the Tohono O'odham provided tapes made from wax cylinder recordings corresponding to Frances Denmore's book *Papago Music*. The work of linguist David Shaul and John M. Ignacio (of the Tohono O'odham) is appreciated on the O'odham language, and Catherine A. Callaghan provided the section on the Bay Miwok language. I would like to thank Quirina Luna-Costillas of the Mutsun Language Foundation, Mike Phillips of the Chumash, Lorraine Escobar of the Esselen, and all the American Indian supporters of this project. Many people and organizations wrote letters of support for my application to NPS to create this guide book and its audio tracks. These include Los Californianos, Brother Dennis Goodman F.S.C., Brother Guire Cleary S.S.F., Monterey State Historic Park, Laura Burian and Heartstrings, Esselen Nation, Ryusona Qoreyva, California Pioneers, Evalyn Romero Martínez and Los Fundadores de Alta California, descendants Edward Allegretti and Paul Bernal, and many others. My thanks also go to the many people who contacted me to provide me with information, and especially to Mrs. Robin G. Mitchell for her hospitality and for showing me the area of Malibu Creek State Park. I have not mentioned a host of other people without whom this project would not have been completed, and they too deserve my gratitude. Gracias.

My *Californio* heritage stems from my maternal line. My father, Roger, is Norwegian-American. My mother, Yvonne, provided partial financial support for this project. As I write these words, she is in hospice care and slowly dying. Most of all, I thank my maternal grandmother, Velma Bernal-Mendoza. I have incorporated her name into mine in a variant of Hispanic tradition. A descendant of Anza’s settlers, her last words to me before she died helped to inspire this project. She said, “Keep up your studies of our history.” It is for my family, all those described above and all of you that the following words are laid down.

Introduction



1976 Anza Reenactment at Yuma

Photo: Benjamin and Winston Elstob

Interest in the creation of a national historic trail to commemorate the Anza expedition began following the 1976 Bicentennial celebration. Equestrians, historians, and recreation advocates banded together to reenact the 1776 journey on horseback along the historic route. In 1978, Congress included the trail in an amendment to the National Trails System Act to propose funding for a feasibility study. In 1983, Congress passed, and President Ronald Reagan signed, Public Law 98-11 that called for a national trail study to determine the significance and desirability of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

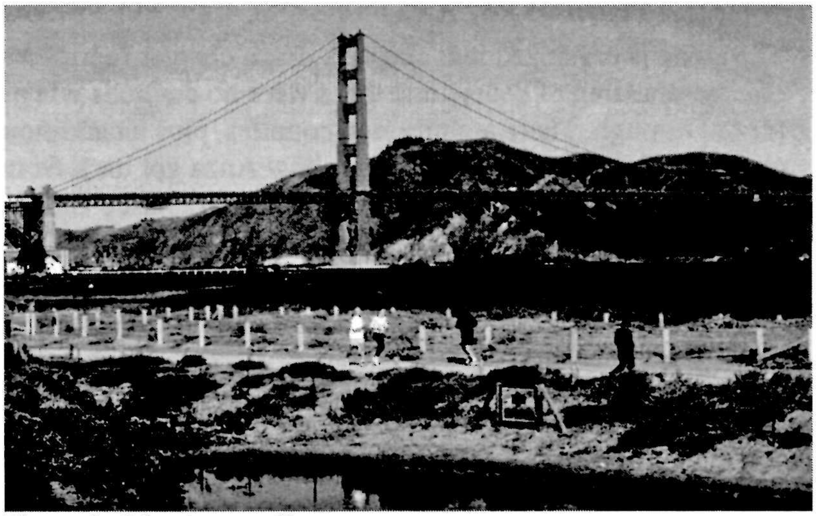
In 1986, the National Park Service completed the study, determining that the Anza Trail met the criteria as determined in the National Trails System Act to become a National Historic Trail. In 1990, Congress passed, and President George H.W. Bush signed, into law PL 101-365, adding the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail to the National Trails System. This was reaffirmed in PL 102-461, on October 23, 1992 and subsequent addenda to the National Trails System Act. The legislation enacted by Congress states the fact that the trail is comprised of the overland route used by Anza from Sonora, Mexico to San Francisco, California. Congressional testimony included statements asserting that much of the trail's significance lies in the role it played in settling the west.

Today, the Anza trail is one of twenty three National Trails and is a Millennium Trail. In the time since the Anza Trail was added to the National Trails System, the National Park Service has followed a systematic process to create and staff the trail and to fund projects relating to it. One mechanism to achieve this is the Challenge Cost Share Program in which funds given by the National Park Service are partially matched by partners conducting the work. It is within this program that this Trail Guide was conceived and created.

The intent of the Guide is to provide portable interpretation of the trail that can be used in a variety of ways to raise awareness on how the trail affected the early Spanish colonization of the west. It can serve both students in the classroom and children and adults on family vacations. It includes this booklet, and an audio compact disk (CD) that contains wildlife sounds, interviews, and music and songs relevant to the trail. Imagine hearing sounds that Anza expedition members would have heard in the places that they heard them. You can start your morning at an expedition campsite with sounds of the *Alabado*, hearing the sound of a psaltery as played by Father Font at a morning mass. That evening, you can listen to the sounds of an 18th Century *Fandango*. During your explorations, you can hear the voices of American Indians speaking their languages and singing their songs, or you can hear the sounds of local wildlife. This guide allows you to do all these things, and more.

The Trail Today

Welcome to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail — 1210 miles of deserts, rivers, oak woodlands, shorelines, grasslands, and chaparral. It's as urban as Tucson, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, and as rural and wild as Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Entwined in a city or isolated from civilization, this trail offers adventure, excitement, and an opportunity to experience history in the places where it occurred.


The end of the Anza trail Photo: NPS

The trail commemorates, protects, marks, and interprets the route traveled by Anza during the years 1774 – 1776. Starting in Sinaloa and Sonora, *New Spain* (which is now in Mexico), he brought over 200 settlers to San Francisco to establish a mission and *presidio* there. This feat is made more remarkable when you realize that the west was still a vast wilderness, and cities such as San Francisco, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara did not yet exist. The Anza Trail is therefore unique in its location and historical context. It connects Mexico to San Francisco, and the 18th century to the 21st. It invites travelers to experience the interweaving of the three elements of the Spanish plan for the colonization of its northern frontier: *presidios* (military forts), missions (religious centers), and *pueblos* (civilian towns). By following the trail, it becomes easier to grasp the links between the presidios of Tubac, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, and to see patterns in the location, construction and use of Spanish Missions. By visiting sites marking the humble beginnings of the cities of San José (founded in 1777) and Los Angeles (founded in 1781), their modern development becomes even more marvelous.

Anza encountered many *American Indians* along his travels, and many were instrumental in the success of his expeditions. The richness and variety of American Indian cultures is therefore also displayed along the trail. For example, visitors can learn about the materials and techniques of *Rumsen* basket weaving along the marked trail on Fort Ord Public Lands in Monterey. You can visit the *O'odham* plaza at Mission San Xavier del Bac, picnic at the *Tongva* portion of Smith Park near Mission San Gabriel, or explore the vitality of the *Chumash* culture at several sites.

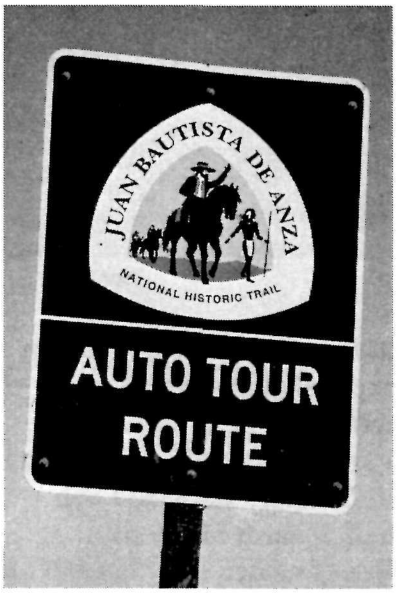
The National Park Service promotes the preservation of public access to areas related to the Anza expedition so that they can be enjoyed and appreciated. The purpose of the Anza Trail is thus to preserve a significant part of the history of the southwest and to provide the means for a diverse group of Americans to make connections to the story of the Anza expeditions and the people affected by them. You can have a firsthand appreciation of many of the experiences of expedition members. You can drive the Anza Trail from Nogales, Arizona, to San Francisco, California, or simply visit places in between to experience the trail and its stories at your own speed. You can walk, hike, or ride along the recreational trail, or visit nearly a hundred historical sites. In the words of Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, "*¡Vayan subiendo*!" (Let's go everybody!).

How To Use This Guide

This guide is organized so that travelers can easily explore, county by county, as much or as little as they choose of the route followed by Juan Bautista de Anza's historic expeditions. It begins where Anza entered what is now Arizona and ends with his explorations of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The guide is organized into chapters. Each chapter represents a county, realizing of course that there were no counties when Anza passed through. There are nineteen counties, plus an additional chapter, "Getting Back," describing how Anza got back from his explorations of the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay.

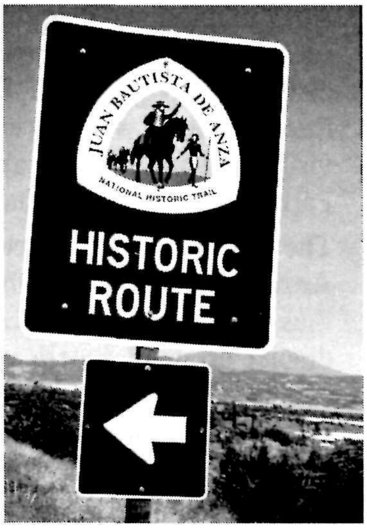
∿ Auto Tour Route
☁ Historic Trail Corridor
∼ Recreational Trails
▣ Historic Site
▣ Interpretive Site
? Visitor Center
1 Expedition Camps
N



The chapters are not meant to be a comprehensive description of how to get to Anza-related places, or a description of those places. They do provide a starting point for travelers so that they can decide what they would like to see and do along the way. It is best to always cross reference this material with your own maps and references. The additional resources at the end of each chapter provide addresses, both web and postal, where more information can be obtained.

Each chapter also features a map, driving directions, historic sites relevant to Anza's trip, and other interpretive sites along the way. Just as important are quotes from Anza's diary and that of the missionary accompanying the group, Father Pedro Font. These entries aid the traveler's understanding of the daily challenges Anza and the settlers faced.

In some cases, the path taken by Anza is today on lands that are in private hands, on government military bases, or is in some other way inaccessible. There are thus two types of trail signs along the auto route. The first simply denotes the auto route and is marked "Auto Tour Route". It is usually parallel or close to Anza's historic route, the "Historic Corridor." The second type of sign is denoted by the words "Historic Route" and, to a degree of certainty, is on the same path that was followed by Anza.



On each map, you will find a legend with the icons for: the historic corridor and the driving route, as well as the 1775/1776 campsites denoted using Father Font's numbering scheme. "Historic Sites" are places that played a special role in the events of the expedition or in the lives of the expedition's members and descendants. At Visitors' Centers, more information can be obtained about the expedition and about other nearby places that are linked to the trail or the Anza expeditions and their aftermath. More information on the trails shown on the maps can be found via the Additional Resources sections found on the last page of text for each county.

Unless otherwise stated, the web sites given in this guide omit the typical http://www. prefix. The web site where travelers can learn more about the trail is nps.gov/juba/

Learning on the Trail

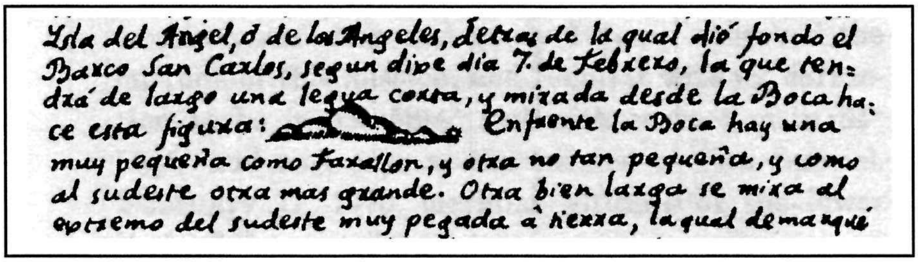
This guide was created for travelers, and especially for families with children. This said, it should be used as source material with adults guiding the learning process rather than given to students directly. The "Driving Directions" and the "Sites of Interest" give parents and teachers basic information on what is found in a given area and how to get there. Names and words uncommon in the English language are given in italics throughout the text. Some of these words are defined in the glossary at the back of the guide. The "Learning on the Trail" section of each county offers some educational extras that are especially suited to students. There are questions that ask students to look for—and study—a historic marker, site, or a place along the way. These challenge students to learn and extrapolate from their own reading and experiences so far. They can be fun for the whole family, and add an element of a 'treasure-hunt' to your drive along the trail. They can also be used in a classroom setting if the teacher presents the essential information for the county.

Anza Interpreter David Smith (dressed as Anza) tells Anza's story to children at an event in Imperial County.

Photo: NPS

One unique feature of this guide is a set of audio tracks that provide sounds that the expedition could have heard. These include animal sounds, spoken words, Spanish popular and religious music, and American Indian words and chants. These can help to deepen the traveler's understanding, and experience, of the Anza Trail, especially when they are played at the site where Anza's settlers might have originally heard them. In most chapters, the section called "On the CD" describes the sounds and how they relate to that portion of the Anza Trail. If there is no audio track to listen to, the "Heard in ..." section describes what was heard. The text in these sections can be used as narration to introduce the audio tracks.

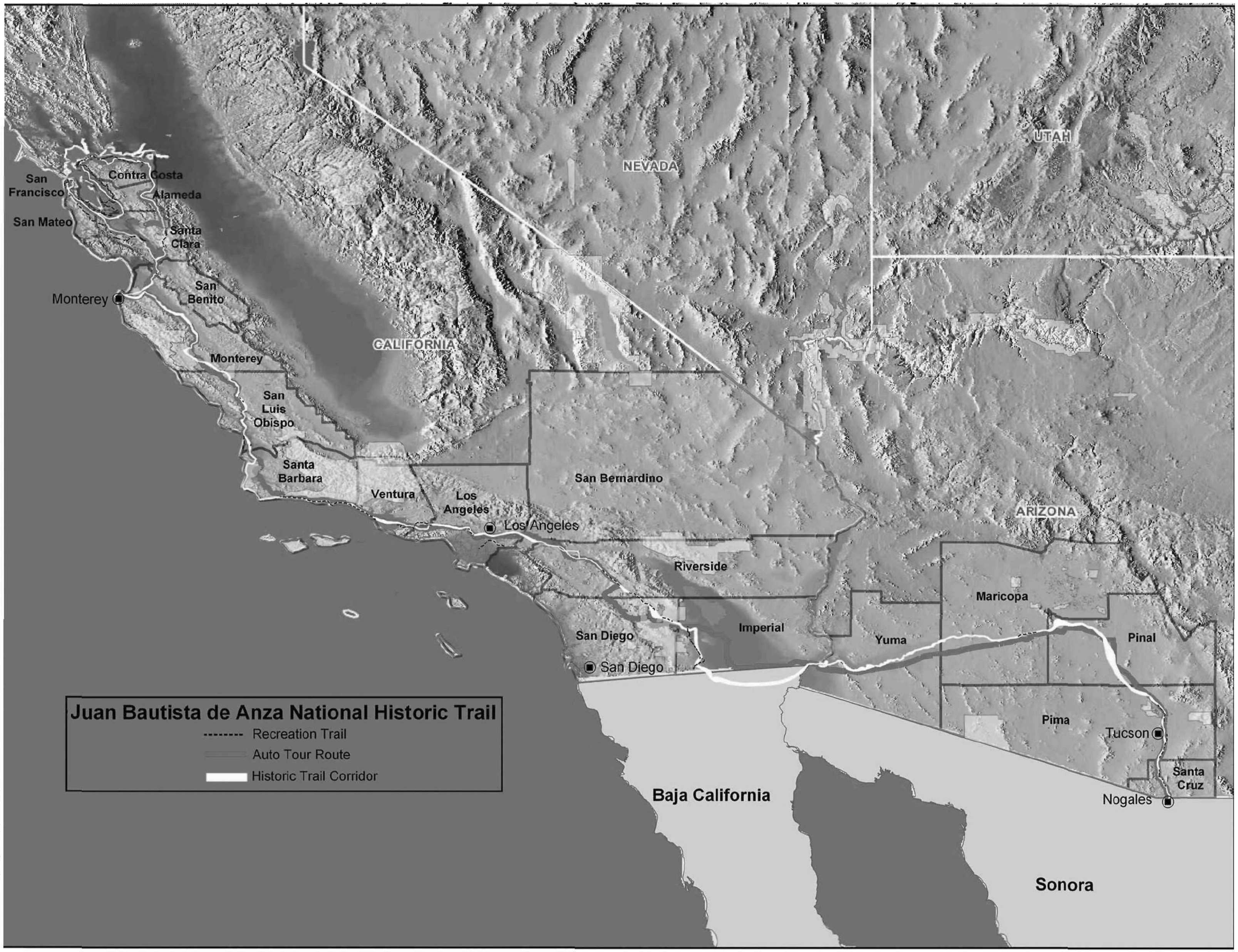
In addition to these learning opportunities, other activities can be created as well. One idea is to keep a diary of your explorations just as Captain Juan Bautista de Anza and Father Pedro Font of the expedition did. Student travelers can keep a diary of sights, sounds, experiences and activities during the trip. A simple, sturdy notebook and a pencil or pen are the only essentials, but a roll of tape kept handy allows one to easily add postcards, leaflets, maps, and other treasures to the pages for that day. The overview map on the next page can help to orient travelers to where they are on the trail. Detailed maps are found at in each county's chapter.



Ysla del Angel, ó de los Angeles, detras de la qual dió fondo el
Barco San Carlos, segun dixe dia 7. de Febrero, la que ten=
drá de largo una legua corta, y mirada desde la Boca ha:
ce esta figura: Enfrente la Boca hay una
muy pequeña como Farallon, y otra no tan pequeña, y como
al sudeste otra mas grande. Otra bien larga se mira al
extremo del sudeste muy pegada à tierra, la qual demarqué

Page 188 from Father Font's diary describes Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay and the visit to it by *packet boat San Carlos*.

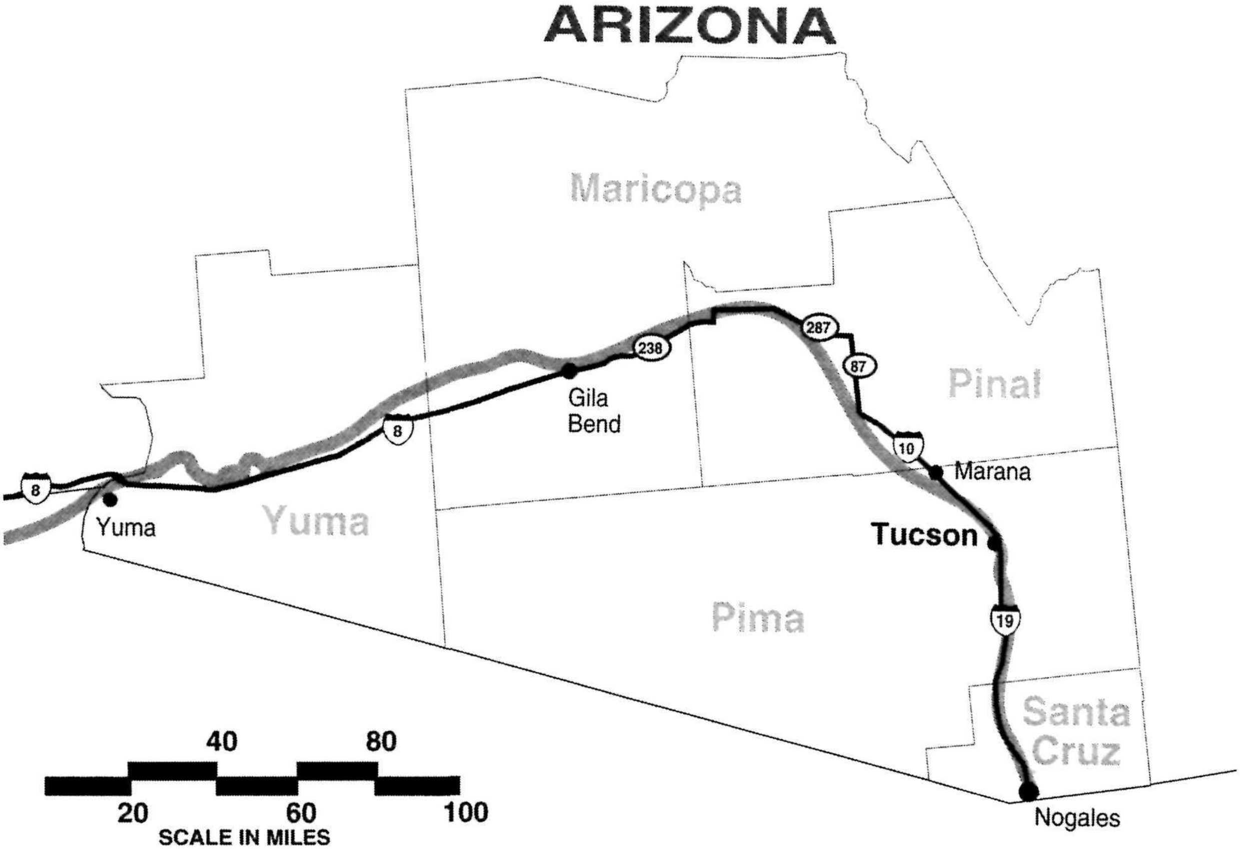
Graphic: Bolton


Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Recreation Trail
Auto Tour Route
Historic Trail Corridor
NEVADA
UTAH
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
San Francisco
Contra Costa
Alameda
San Mateo
Santa Clara
San Benito
Monterey
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Imperial
San Diego
San Diego
Yuma
Maricopa
Pinal
Pima
Tucson
Santa Cruz
Nogales
Baja California
Sonora

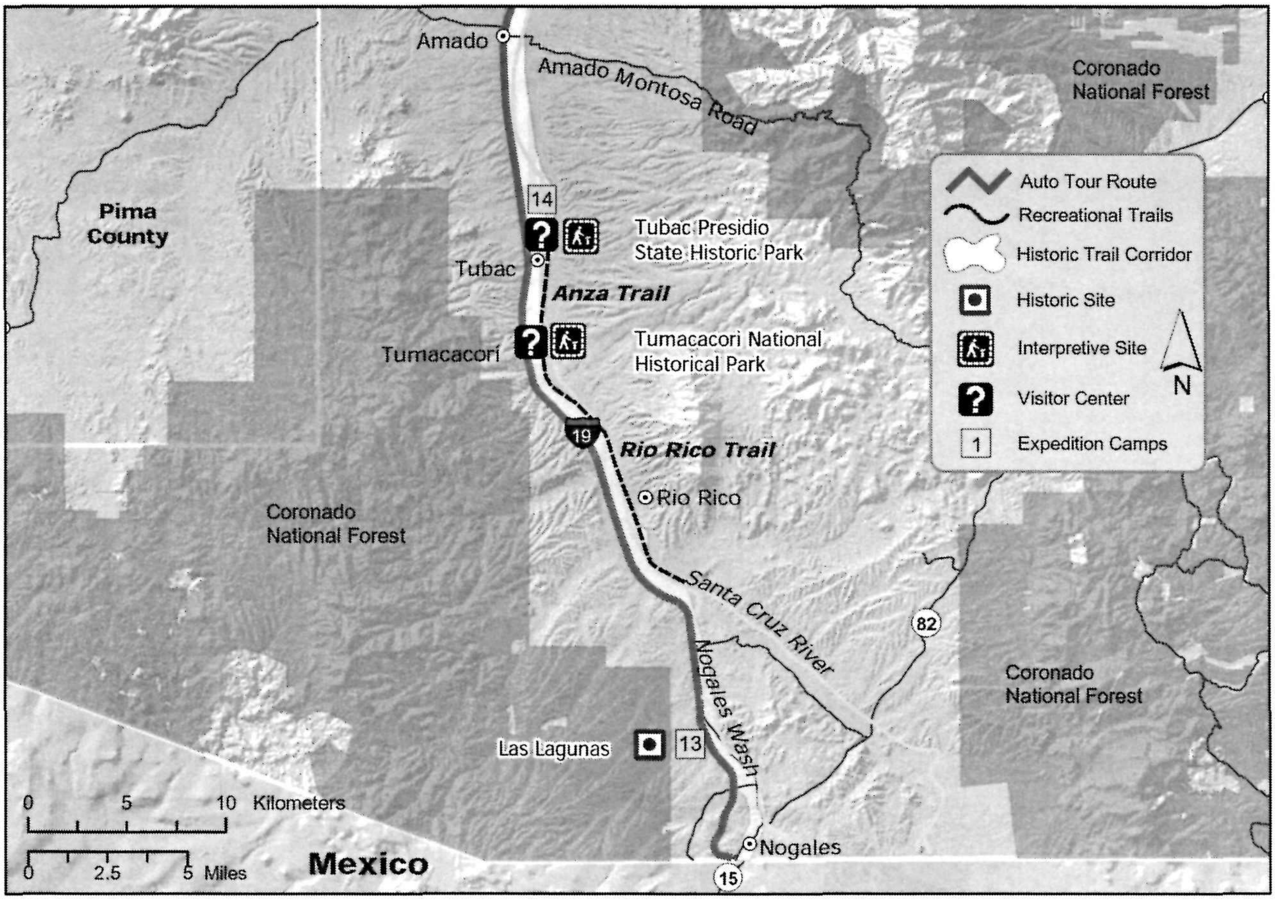
Graphics: NPS

Santa Cruz County – Nogales to Tubac Presidio

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL


ARIZONA
Maricopa
Pinal
Yuma
Pima
Santa Cruz
Yuma
Gila Bend
Marana
Tucson
Nogales
8
8
238
287
87
10
19
40
80
20
60
100
SCALE IN MILES

Santa Cruz County – Nogales to Tubac Presidio


Amado
Amado Montosa Road
Coronado National Forest
Pima County
14
Tubac Presidio State Historic Park
Tubac
Anza Trail
Tumacacori
Tumacacori National Historical Park
19
Rio Rico Trail
Rio Rico
Coronado National Forest
Santa Cruz River
82
Nogales Wash
Coronado National Forest
Las Lagunas
13
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 2.5 5 Miles
Mexico
Nogales
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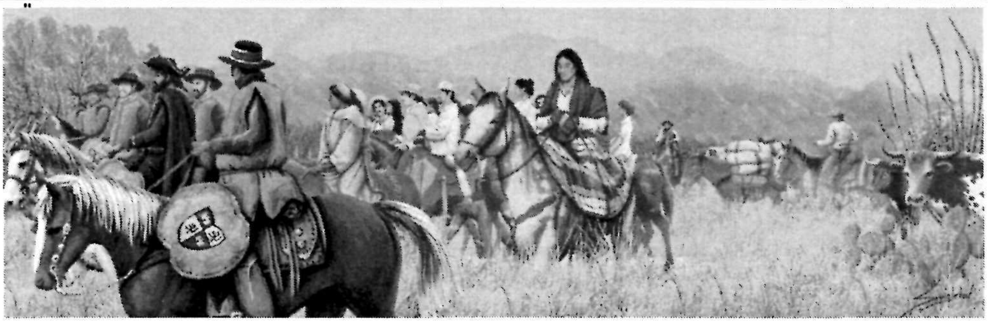
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Camps
N



"¡Vayan subiendo!" – "Everybody mount up!" This was the command Anza sang out to begin the expedition's travels. The order of the train was specific with Anza coming first followed by the colonists and animals.

Graphic: Bill Singleton

Driving Directions for Auto Route

From the international border, the trail heads due north, paralleling Nogales Wash and later follows along the Santa Cruz River. Travel north from the Port of Entry on Business Loop I-19, and connect with northbound I-19. Visit historic sites tied to the Anza expedition such as Tumacácori National Historical Park and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Along the several miles of trails in Río Rico, look for two stone trail orientation signs. There is a 4.5-mile trail between Tumacácori and Tubac (off of I-19) managed by the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona and open to the public. The trail also extends north from Tubac for about a mile. It is about 1.25 miles from either trailhead to the first river crossing. The frontage road along Interstate 19 offers biking opportunities.

About Your Visit to Santa Cruz County

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail starts here. Anza began recruiting settlers and soldiers in the Spring of 1775. They assembled in San Miguel de Horcasitas (now in Mexico) and departed on September 29, 1775, heading north. The final assembly was at Tubac Presidio, where they left Spanish civilization behind and traveled 890 miles to Monterey, California.

Photo: Ron Ory

Tumacácori (above), pronounced Toomah-káh-core-ee, is located on 45 acres and contains the ruins of three missions. The missions at San José de Tumacácori and Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi were both established around 1691 and are the two oldest missions in Arizona. Mission San Cayetano de Calabasas derives its name from the Spanish word *calabaza*. This refers to the wild yellow gourds (*Cucurbita foetidissma*) that grow nearby. Guevavi is likely from a Piman word.

An ongoing project (Mission 2000) at Tumacácori involves imaging and translating Spanish documents. It has shown that many Anza expedition families raised children, lived and worshiped nearby.

Sites of Interest

A. Las Lagunas and Expedition Camp #13
This campsite in Nogales is at a *cienaga*, or marsh, which is in private hands. It can be viewed by taking exit 5 off of northbound I-19 to Country Club Drive North and turning west. Park in the St. Andrew's Church parking lot, but do not overstay your welcome, since it's private land. The Desert Shadows Middle School in Nogales is home to a large Anza mural.

B. Río Rico Trail
Starting at the staging area parking lot off of Río Rico Rd., several miles of trail parallel Anza's route. From here, one can bike or walk to Tumacácori if it's not too hot. Look for several small stone trail signs.

C. Tumacácori National Historical Park
Mission San José de Tumacácori is located on highway I–19 about 18 miles north of Nogales, and was first listed in 1691 as an outlying *visita* (a mission station without a resident priest) by the famous *Jesuit* missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. By 1701, the village was a *visita* of the mission at Guevavi, and in 1771, Tumacácori was made the head mission of the district, and Guevavi was abandoned. San Cayetano de Calabasas is the adobe remnants of a site first occupied about 1756 as a Spanish mission *visita*. Father Pedro Font held mass here on October 17, 1775, as the expedition moved toward Tubac. Construction of the present mission church was begun around 1802. The visitor center is a National Historic Landmark and includes a museum. Visits to Calabasas and Guevavi can be arranged at the park's headquarters. A trail connects Tumacácori and Tubac along the Santa Cruz river through beautiful riparian habitat containing cottonwoods and mesquite. Look for several large *ramadas* enclosing interpretive panels about Anza's expeditions and the natural history of the area.

D. Tubac Presidio State Historical Park and Expedition Camp #14
Anza served as the Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac's second commander from 1760-1776. About fifty cavalrymen were stationed at this remote outpost, founded in 1752 in response to an uprising by the local *Akimel O'odham* (Pima) tribe. Anza's house, made of adobe bricks, was located here in what is now Tubac Presidio State Historical Park (four miles north of Tumacácori, Tubac Rd. and Presidio Dr.). The adjacent area was the old Tubac *Barrio* (community). Today, it's managed by the Archeological Conservancy, and they arrange visits. A group called Los Tubaqueños offers period interpretation at the park. A re-enactment of the expedition's passage through Tubac takes place annually during the Anza Days.

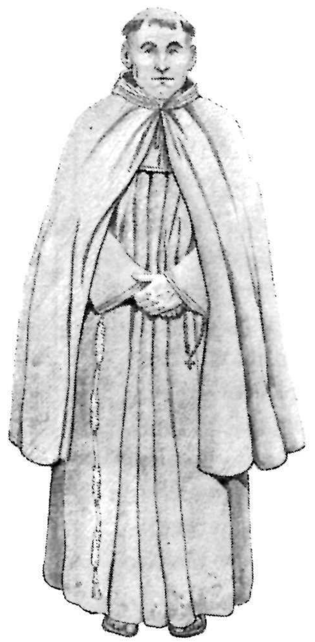
About the Anza Expedition in Santa Cruz County

From Father Font's Diary, Sunday, October 22, 1775 (Campsite 14)

"I said Mass for the success of the journey of the expedition, all the people attending, and Father Garcés assisted because in the presidio there were no other singers. After the gospel I made a talk or brief sermon suitable to the purpose… I reminded them of the punishment which God might mete out to them if they mistreated the heathen on the way or scandalized them by their conduct...all the people of the expedition being assembled and everything necessary being arranged, it was decided to continue the journey next day [October 23 at eleven o'clock in the morning]...

I may note that the order observed on the march during the whole journey was as follows: …As soon as the pack trains were ready to start, the commander would say, 'Everybody mount.' Thereupon we all mounted our horses and at once the march began, forming a train in this fashion: Ahead went four soldiers, as scouts to show the road. Leading the vanguard went the commander, and then I came. Behind me followed the people, men, women, and children, and the soldiers who went escorting and caring for their families. The lieutenant with the rear guard concluded the train. Behind him the pack mules usually followed; after them came the loose riding horses and mules; and finally all the cattle, so that altogether they made up a very long procession…

Then, we began to march, I intoned the *Alabado*, to which all the people responded; and this was done every day both going and coming. When the campsite was reached, after all the people had dismounted the lieutenant came to report to the commander whether everything had arrived, or if something had remained behind, in order that he might give suitable orders. At night the people said the Rosary in their tents by families, and afterward they sang the Alabado, the Salve, or something else, each one in its own way, and the result was a pleasing variety."



Franciscan priest Father Pedro Font, diarist and Chaplain of the 1775-1776 Anza Expedition.

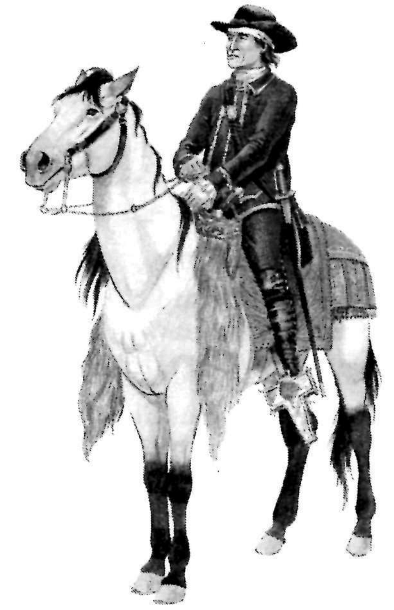
Graphic: David Rickman

From Anza's Diary – First page

"Diary of the march and explorations which I, the undersigned lieutenant colonel and captain of the Royal presidio of Tubac in the province and government of Sonora , am making a second time from the foregoing province to northern California. By order of the most excellent Señor Baylio Frey Don Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, Viceroy, Governor, and Captain-General of New Spain, as is shown by his superior decree of the 24th of November of the past year of 1774, for the purpose of escorting thirty soldiers with their commander and sergeant to the California named, for the reinforcement of the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monte Rey, and for the establishment of the port of San Francisco, all married and all recruited in the province named, and whose women and children and other dependents are set forth more at length below, together with the total number of those going upon this expedition…"

Juan Bapta. de Anza

About Juan Bautista de Anza in Santa Cruz County



A clean-shaven Anza ready for the frontier.

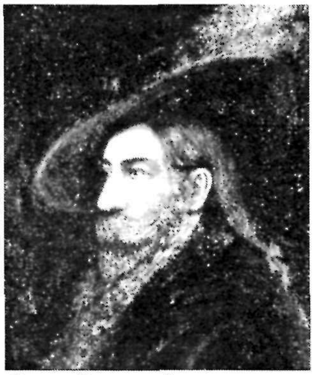
Graphic: David Rickman

Don Juan Bautista de Anza was 39 years old when the 1775-76 colonizing expedition left for California. He was born in Fronteras in *Sonora*, New Spain, in 1736. His father, also named Juan Bautista, was the commander of the Presidio at Fronteras; he was killed in a battle with the Apache Indians there when Juan was three or four years old.

In 1751, during the Pima (*Akimel O'odham*) rebellion, he joined the volunteer soldiers. By the time he was 19, he was lieutenant at the Presidio in Fronteras. When his commander died suddenly in 1759, he became the Captain at Tubac. He married Ana María Pérez Serrano in 1771. Anza was asked to defend the royal settlements and presidios against the Apache and Seri Indians until 1773, and he carried out his duty with honor and distinction.

In 1774, he asked permission to prove that a land route from Tubac to Monterey in *Alta California* was possible. The Viceroy of New Spain, Don Antonio Bucareli, granted him this assignment. Anza's father had made the same request many years before, but died before he could do so. With the help of American Indians, the younger Anza succeeded in carrying out his father's dream.

First of all, there was Sebastián Tarabal, an American Indian and a native of *Baja California*, who had accompanied Gaspar de Portolá during his California expedition from Baja California. Sebastián had recently crossed the torturous desert from Mission San Gabriel (now near Los Angeles) to Northern Sonora. He was Anza's guide through the desert on the first expedition (1774). In addition, Anza befriended Chief Salvador Palma of the Quechan tribe (called the Yuma Indians during Anza's time), knowing that having the peaceful cooperation of his tribe was essential during crossing of the Colorado River near their villages. Anza and his 34 men succeeded at reaching San Gabriel and Monterey, then the most northern outpost of the Spanish Empire. Anza's first expedition to California was a success.



One of several unsubstantiated portraits of Juan Bautista de Anza.

Image: Bolton

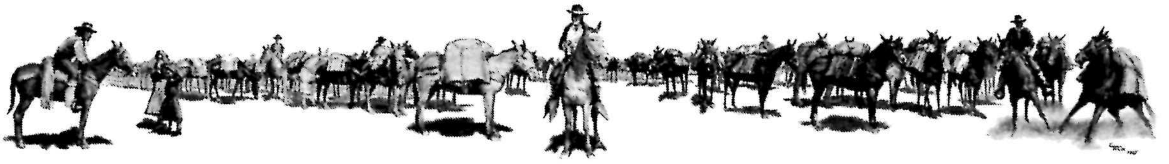
When Anza returned to Sonora (now in Mexico), he was rewarded and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In 1775, he was given orders to recruit soldiers with families, and to escort them to *Alta Californio* so that they could establish a colony at the port of San Francisco. In spring of 1775, he began recruiting and enlisting soldiers with families starting in the town of Culiacán (in Sinaloa), and swept northward on his campaign. He must have made a convincing argument, since he could offer them only an immediate salary as well as food, clothing, and transportation to a land that was wilderness and a great unknown.

Anza was away on two trips to *Alta California*; his wife remained in Tubac. Anza would be away for about eight months during the 1775-76 colonizing expedition serving his king, Carlos III of Spain.

What's in a name?

Anza wrote his name with a rubric, that dramatic squiggle at the end of the last letter. A personal rubric served to identify the writer, and to prevent forgery of a signature.

About the Anza Expedition in Santa Cruz County



Equipping the Colonists from Hair Ribbons to Shoes

Graphic: Wade Cox

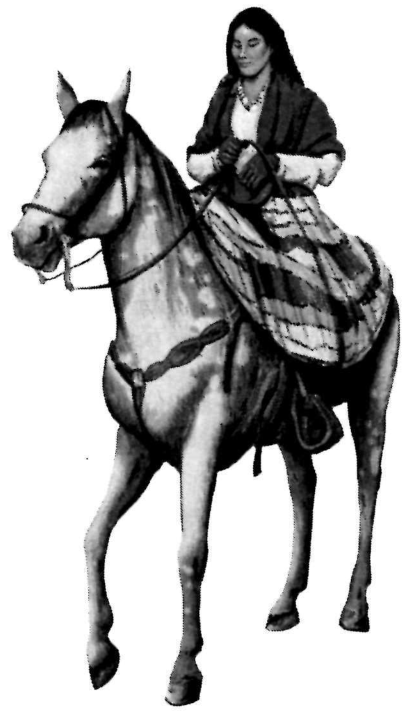
The Anza expedition had to carry the supplies needed to keep the group safe, fed, and healthy. Almost all of it was carried by mules. Don José de Echeveste drew up a detailed list of estimated costs for Anza's 1775-1776 expedition on December 5, 1774. He calculated it in the money of the time, Spanish pesos and *reales*, eight *reales* being worth one peso; 45 1/2 *reales* was equivalent to about one (1998) U.S. dollar.

The colonists were provided for from head to toe. Clothing for the men consisted of: 3 good linen shirts, 3 pairs of underdrawers of Puebla cloth, 2 cloth jackets with lining and trimming, 2 pairs of breeches (trousers), 2 pairs of stockings, 2 pairs of buckskin boots, 3 pairs of buttoned shoes, 1 cloth cape lined with thick baize (flannel), 1 hat, 2 blankets, and ribbon for the hat and their hair. Don José estimated a cost of 42 pesos and 1 real for each man, and in addition, a typical soldier was to be paid one peso daily.

The wardrobe for each woman cost 6 reals less than the man's. Women were given 3 chemises (shirts), 3 pairs of white puebla cotton petticoats, 1 baize and 1 serge skirt and an underskirt, linen for 2 jackets, 2 pairs of Brussels stockings, 2 pairs of hose and shoes, 2 rebozos (at 12 reals each), a hat and 6 *varas* of ribbon to trim it all up. Children's clothing would have been homemade; materials provided included bolts of cloth, ribbon, fine rope, and shoes of all sizes for both sexes.

Food rations included cattle (one for each day), 30 loads of flour for tortillas, pinole, kidney beans, 6 cases of ordinary chocolate, white sugar, soap, and 3 barrels of *aguardiente* (brandy) for "needs that arise." As it turned out, this would be used for the expedition's *fandangos*. For cooking, there were 8 iron pans, 10 copper campaign kettles, and 12 large chocolate-pots.

Military supplies included a flag with the royal coat of arms, 11 tents of unbleached canvas, 20 carbines (rifles), 10 ball cartridges, 40 leather flasks for gun powder, swords and lances, 22 leather jackets, plus gear for the horses and pack mules. Tools included 4 Biscayan hatchets with a steel edge, 4 spades, 4 shovels, a crow-bar, 1 tool chest. There were also 2 blank books for military registers and the diaries. Without these we would know much less about the expedition. Thanks to the diaries, we can read about the daily trials of the expedition over 225 years after they made their journey.

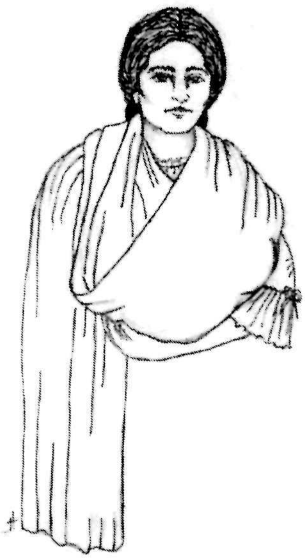


And let's not forget that there were gifts for the *American Indians* that Anza would meet along the way, including 6 boxes of beads. A blue cloth cloak, a jacket and buckskin beeches were given to the the chief of the Quechan tribe at Yuma (Salvador Palma). When all was accounted for, the expedition cost less than $500 U.S. dollars. That's a pretty good investment on the part of the Spanish government to secure the claim it had to California and the west.

Learning On The Trail in Santa Cruz County

The Rebozo

by Martha Ann Francisca Vallejo-McGettigan, descendant of Feliciana Arballo.



Feliciana with her baby in a *Rebozo* Drawing by Tamra Fox

The cost estimate for Anza's 1775-1776 expedition made by Don José de Echeveste shows two *rebozos* were issued for each woman, and materials were provided so that they could be made for girls. The fact that *two* of this common head covering were provided by the King suggests that these were indispensable. The *rebozo* is considered to be the most important garment used by women on the Spanish frontier. It is worn as a shawl, as a wrap in which to carry a baby, or loosely flung on the arm. Its other uses are as a head covering, to preserve modesty when breast feeding, to provide warmth, or to carry things. Plays, poems and songs have been written about the *rebozo*, and to this day, it is the symbol of dress for a large class of Mexican society. Its dimensions were typically 28-34 inches wide and 84 inches in length (with a fringe). It can be made of wool, linen, cotton, or a combination of cotton and silk. Colors during Anza's time would be blue, red, striped, or black. According to Donald Garate, there were 92 children under the age of twelve on the expedition. Six were under the age of two, five under one year and five born while traveling to Tubac. The mothers would be nursing these children as well as keeping them close. There are various ways to hold a child with a rebozo while riding a horse. On the trail, a woman would add a hat, jacket, ride astride for safety, and use the *rebozo* for carrying a young child.

On the CD: The Alabado

Introduction and Donald T. Garate, Anza historian and Chief of Interpretation at Tumacácori National Historic Park, talks about Anza and the history and signifigance of the Anza trail.

The Alabado. Father Font mentions this song several times in the diary, including at Tubac on *October 22, 1775* regarding its daily use. Unfortunately, Font's Alabado is not known today with any certainty. There were several Alabados, the name comes from *alabar*, "to praise". Although Alabados were used by Catholic priests in New Spain, it was not part of the Church's official music for Mass. According to Dr. Keith Paulson-Thorp, Director of Music at the Mission Santa Barbara, the version we know today comes from Fernando Cardenas, "Fernandito," an American Indian at Mission Santa Inéz who learned it years after the Missions had been secularized.

Additional Resources

Pimeria Alta Historical Soc. and Museum – 136 N. Grand Avenue, Nogales, AZ 85628; tel.: 520-287-4621, web: sonoranborderlands.com

Río Rico – AZ 85648; tel.: 520-281-8541, web: azohwy.com

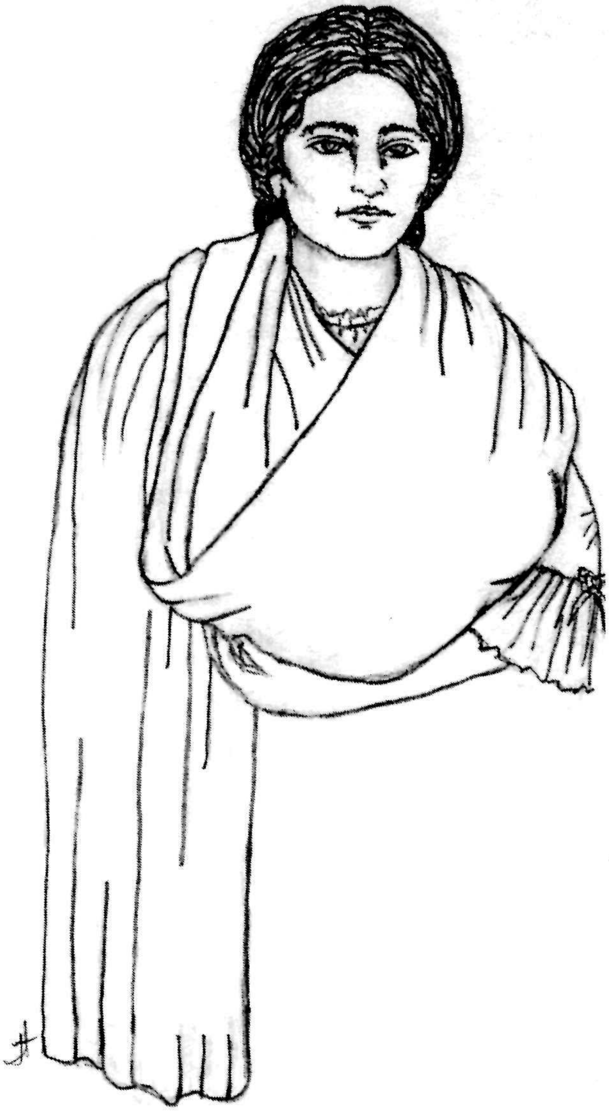
Tumacácori National Historical Park – 1891 E. Frontage Rd., P.O. Box 67, Tumacácori, AZ 85640; tel.: 520-398-2341; web: nps.gov/tuma

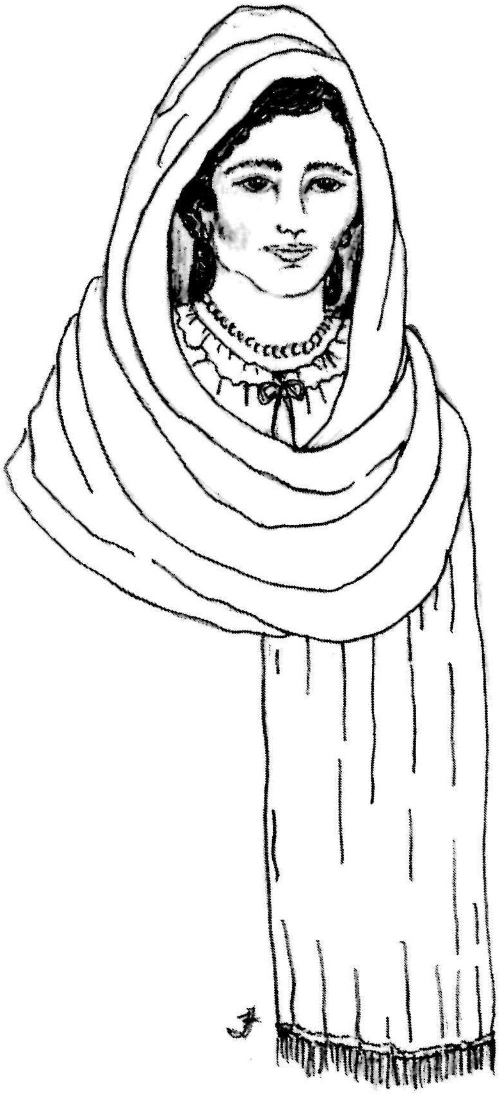
Mission 2000 – A searchable database of Spanish mission records for southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico, from the late 17th century to the mid-19th century; web: nps.gov/tuma/M2000.html

The Tubac Historical Society – Placita de Anza, Tubac, AZ 85646; tel.: 520-398-2020, web: tubacaz.com/historical_society.asp

Tubac Presidio State Historic Park – P.O. Box 1296, Tubac, Arizona 85646; tel.: 520-398-2252, web: pr.state.az.us

Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona – P.O. Box 42612, Tucson, AZ 85733-2612

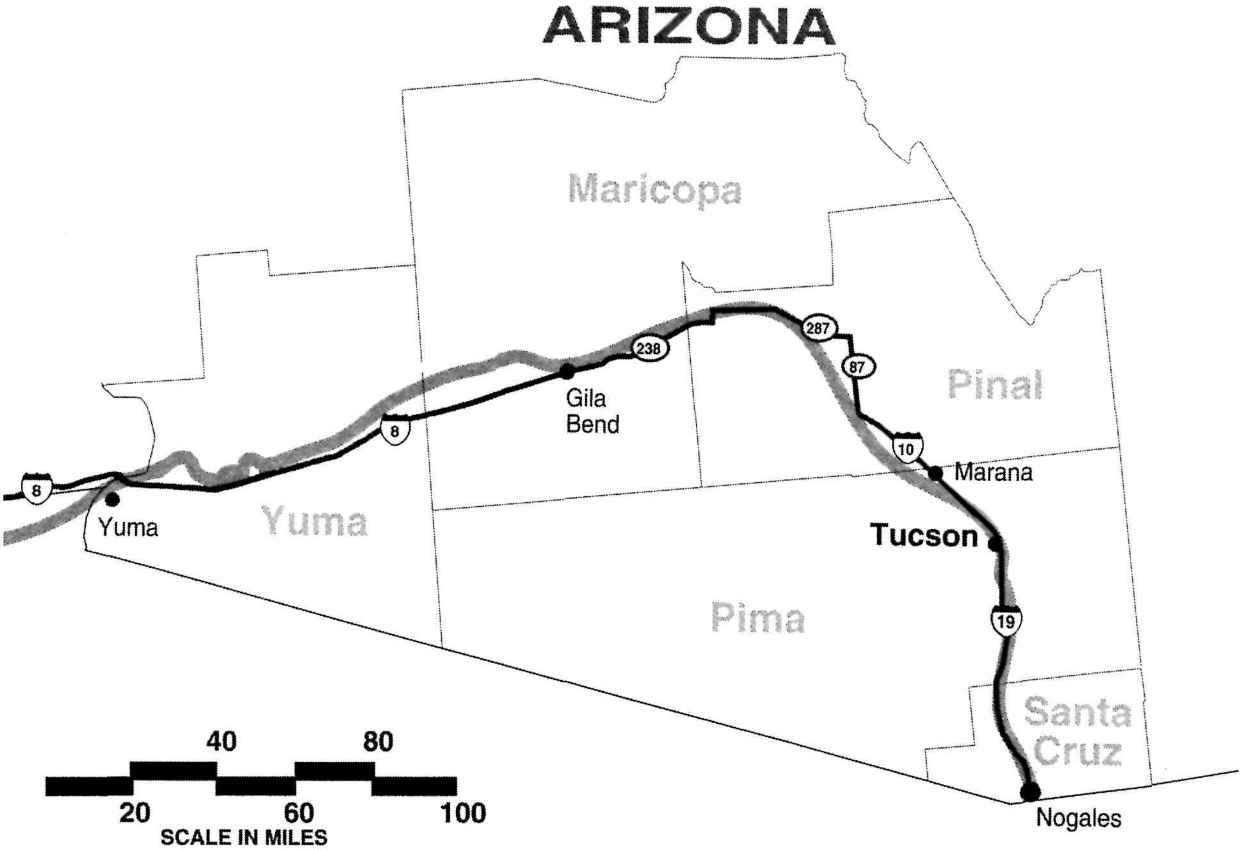




Activity

Color the drawing of Feliciana based on the information given in the text. The drawing was made by Tamra Fox under the guidance of descendant Martha Ann Francisca Vallejo-McGettigan, and is based on a photograph of Adelayda Rosario Vallejo (1837-1895). Adelayda's ancestor was the 25 year old widow of the expedition, Feliciana Arballo. During the Anza expedition, Feliciana probably carried her infant daughter, María Eustaquia, in a *rebozo* as shown in the drawing on the left. For formal occasions, or in the cold, the *rebozo* could be used as shown in the drawing on the right.

Pima County – La Canoa to Oit Par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Santa Cruz
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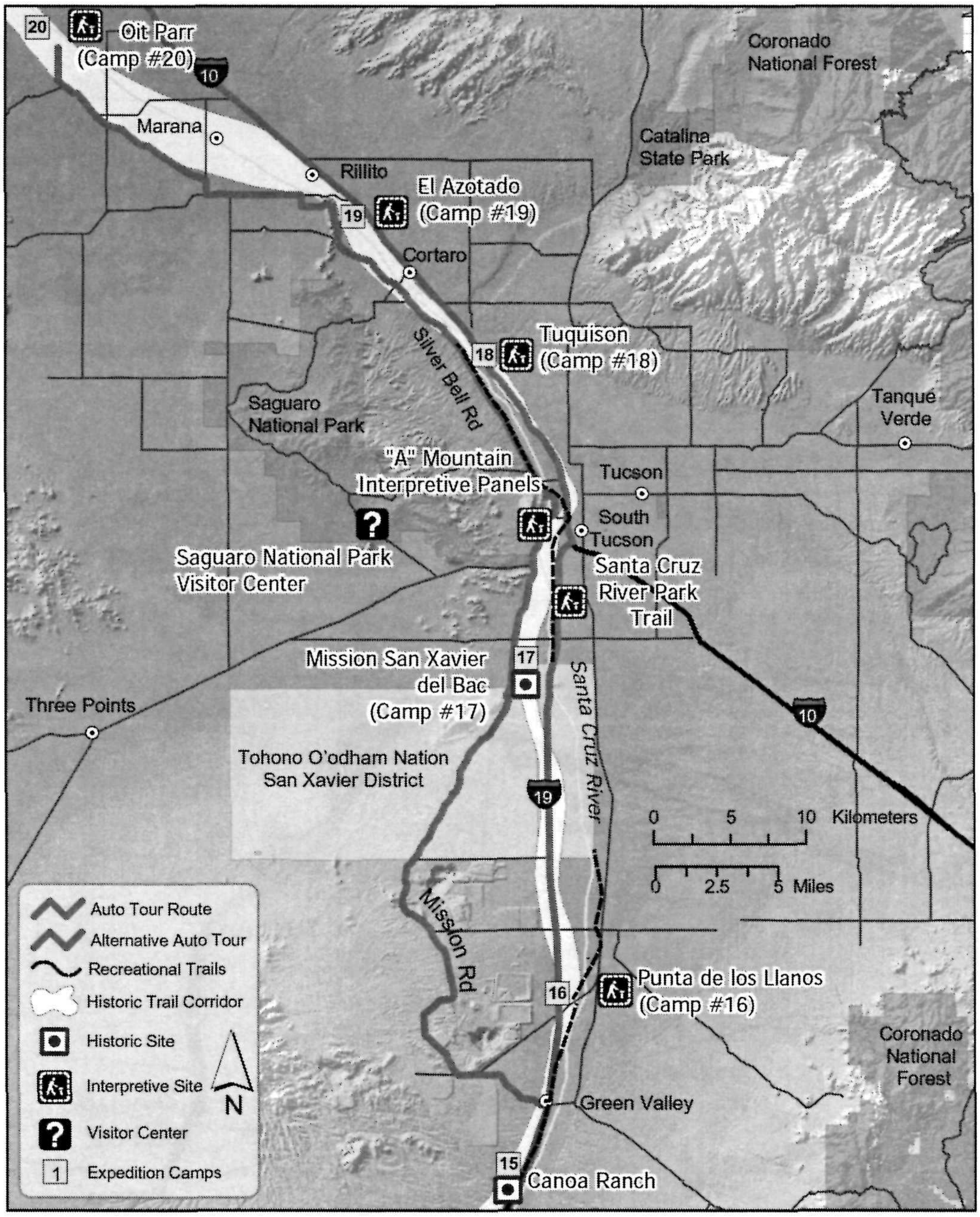
SCALE IN MILES

Pima County – La Canoa to Oit Par


20
Oit Parr (Camp #20)
10
Marana
Rillito
El Azotado (Camp #19)
19
Cortaro
Coronado National Forest
Catalina State Park
Tuquison (Camp #18)
18
Silver Bell Rd
Saguaro National Park
"A" Mountain Interpretive Panels
Tanque Verde
Tucson
South Tucson
Saguaro National Park Visitor Center
Santa Cruz River Park Trail
Mission San Xavier del Bac (Camp #17)
17
Santa Cruz River
Three Points
Tohono O'odham Nation San Xavier District
19
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 2.5 5 Miles
Auto Tour Route
Alternative Auto Tour
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Camps
N
Mission Rd
Punta de los Llanos (Camp #16)
16
Coronado National Forest
Green Valley
15
Canoa Ranch

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Follow I-19 north into Pima County. Look for several interpretive panels near expedition campsites. Visit the area of La Canoa at the roadside rest stop. Stop at Mission San Xavier del Bac. In Tucson, stop near the area of Congress St. and visit Sentinel Peak and the Santa Cruz River Park. Leaving Tucson, drive northwest on I-10 to Pinal County. For an in depth local tour, see the next page.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Stroll the grounds at Mission San Xavier del Bac, or walk along the Santa Cruz river near Camps # 16 or 18, or at the Santa Cruz River Park in Tucson. Use the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona brochure for guidance.

A *Soldado de Cuera* statue guards downtown Tucson.
Photo: Bill Singleton

Local Auto Route

Take the I-19 frontage road to the entrance to Canoa Ranch, where the route briefly returns onto I-19. At Continental Rd., exit and go left to Duval Mine Road. Continue west to Mission Road. Turn right and travel for several miles to Congress St. and downtown Tucson. Past Sentinel Peak, turn left on Congress St. to Silverbell Rd., and left on Lambert Road to Airline Road. Turn right on Airline Road and left on Avra Valley Rd. to Sanders Road. Turn right on Sanders Rd. to Silverbell Road. Continue north on Silverbell Road to Trico-Marana Road. Turn east to I-10 north of Marana.

About Your Visit to Pima County

Over 240 people set out from Tubac on October 23, 1775. The first night out, the settlers suffered their only death en route when María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz died from complications from childbirth. They stopped at Mission San Xavier del Bac on October 25, 1775 to mourn the death of Manuela, and to celebrate three marriages of the expedition's members. They then followed the Santa Cruz River northward.

Sites of Interest

A. La Canoa and Expedition Camps #15 and #16
La Canoa (the "watering trough") was the first campsite after the expedition left its final assembly point at Tubac. Here on the evening of October 23rd, José Antonio Capistrano Féliz was born feet first, and his mother, María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz, died the next morning. Father Font and the colonists said the Rosary and sang the *Salve de la Virgen de los Dolores* for the deceased as they reached *Punta de los Llanos* (Camp #16). Father Garcés and four soldiers went ahead to the Mission with Manuela's body. Near Camp #15, look for an interpretive sign at a roadside rest area along I–19 near Canoa Ranch.

B. Mission San Xavier del Bac and Expedition Camp #17
Established by Jesuit Father Kino in 1692 at the site of an existing Piman (Akimel O'odham) village, the mission was under Franciscan control when the expedition stopped here on October 25, 1775. Father Thomás Eixarch of the expedition baptized baby José. He made it to Mission San Gabriel in California, but died about nine months later. Construction of the present mission church was started in 1783. Located off I–19 along the Santa Cruz River, it is a part of the Tohono O'odham reservation. The mission church, an active parish, has a museum.

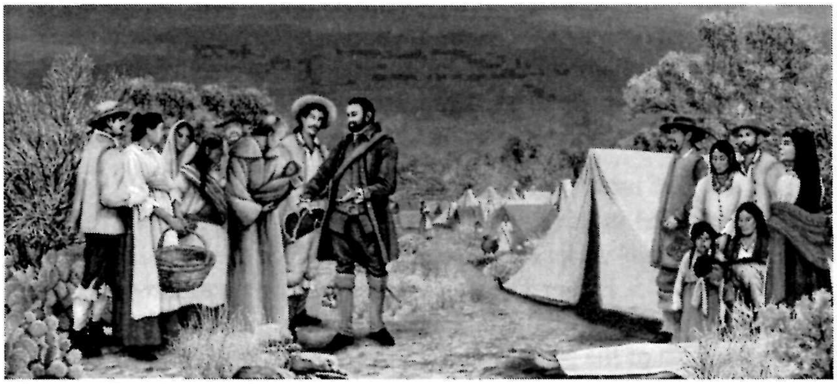
C. Pueblo de Tuquison and Expedition Camp #18
The garrison of the presidio of Tubac was moved to Tucson in 1776 after the expedition left, and was renamed *San Agustín de Tuquison* (Tuscon). In 1775, Father Font remarked that it was a *visita* of *San Xavier del Bac*, meaning that it was a place that the missionaries visited, but was not permanently occupied. Today, the name is spelled Tuscon, and several of its downtown museums highlight the area's history. These include the Tucson Museum of Art, the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona Historical Society. To view the route of the expedition from a higher vantage point, try nearby Sentinel Peak. The Santa Cruz River Park in Tucson contains a multi-use trail within the historic corridor. *El Paseo de los Árboles*, "The Pathway of the Trees," is located along the west bank of the Santa Cruz River Park between Irvington Rd. and Ajo Way, and a tree there is dedicated to Anza.

E. Saguaro National Park and Expedition Camps #19 and #20
The name of Camp #19, *Puerto del Azotado*, stems from the punishment of two muleteers who tried to run away, but were captured by Indians at Anza's request. The name Oitpar (Camp #20) is thought to mean 'Old Town' in O'odham, and refers to the site of a village destroyed by Apaches. Along the way today, Saguaro National Park offers a spectacular view of the desert as it appeared to the expedition. The cactus and other plants found there give visitors an idea of the raw materials available to the local peoples.

Learning On The Trail in Pima County

English	O'odham of 1776
hello	Sa:pi kahide?
Answer to "hello"	Pi hasa.
goodbye	Ant o em-nehi.
You are in danger.	Heg 'o s-ta-ebidama. S-ne'neida.
Come this way.	Inai aigo amt o hihi.
north	du:pin
south	vakolim
east	si'al ta:gio
west	huruni ta:gio
water	su:dagi
river	akimeri
desert	tohono
Casa Grande	Va:ki

Anza found it so important to be able to communicate in their language that he asked the *Viceroy* to allow him to hire an O'odham translator and pay him as much as many of Anza's Spanish soldiers. It was worth it; on his 1774 expedition, a native named Luis warned Anza in the O'odham language that he might be in danger from the natives near Yuma.



Birth and Death at La Canoa

Graphic: Bill Singleton

On the CD: Birth and Death

Sound of a newborn baby. At La Canoa, a baby boy was born on the first night out of Tubac. The only death on the way from Tubac to San Francisco occurred here too, the child's mother, María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz.

Virgen de Los Dolores. Father Font says that on the way, he and the colonists said the Rosary for Manuela, and that he finished by singing the *Salve of the Virgin of Los Dolores*. Although there is a song of that name, Font may have been referring to the *Salve Regina*. In his diary entry for October 23, 1775, he mentions that the colonists often sang "the *Salve*," and it's believed that the *Salve Regina* was probably the chant he was referring to.

O'odham Language and *O'odham Song: "Sunrise"*. Two American Indian peoples that Anza had contact with in what is today's Pima County are the Tohono O'odham and Akimel O'odham. The language of these tribes was very similar. Languages change over time, and the O'odham words one can hear today are not quite the same as in 1775-76. Given on the audio track are some words that Anza might have heard his interpreter say and how they'd be pronounced today. Can you pronounce them?

Additional Resources

Anza Trail Coalition of
Arizona – P.O. Box 42612,
Tucson, AZ 85733-2612

Mission San Xavier del
Bac – 1950 W. San Xavier
Rd., Tucson, AZ 85746;
tel.: 520-294-2624,
web: sanxaviermission.org

Tohono O'odham Nation,
San Xavier District –
2018 W. San Xavier Rd,
Tucson, AZ 85746;
tel.: 520-573-4000,
web: tocaonline.org

Arizona Historical Society
Second Street Museum –
949 E. Second St, Tucson,
AZ 85719;
tel.: 520-628- 5774,
web:arizonahistoricalsociety.org

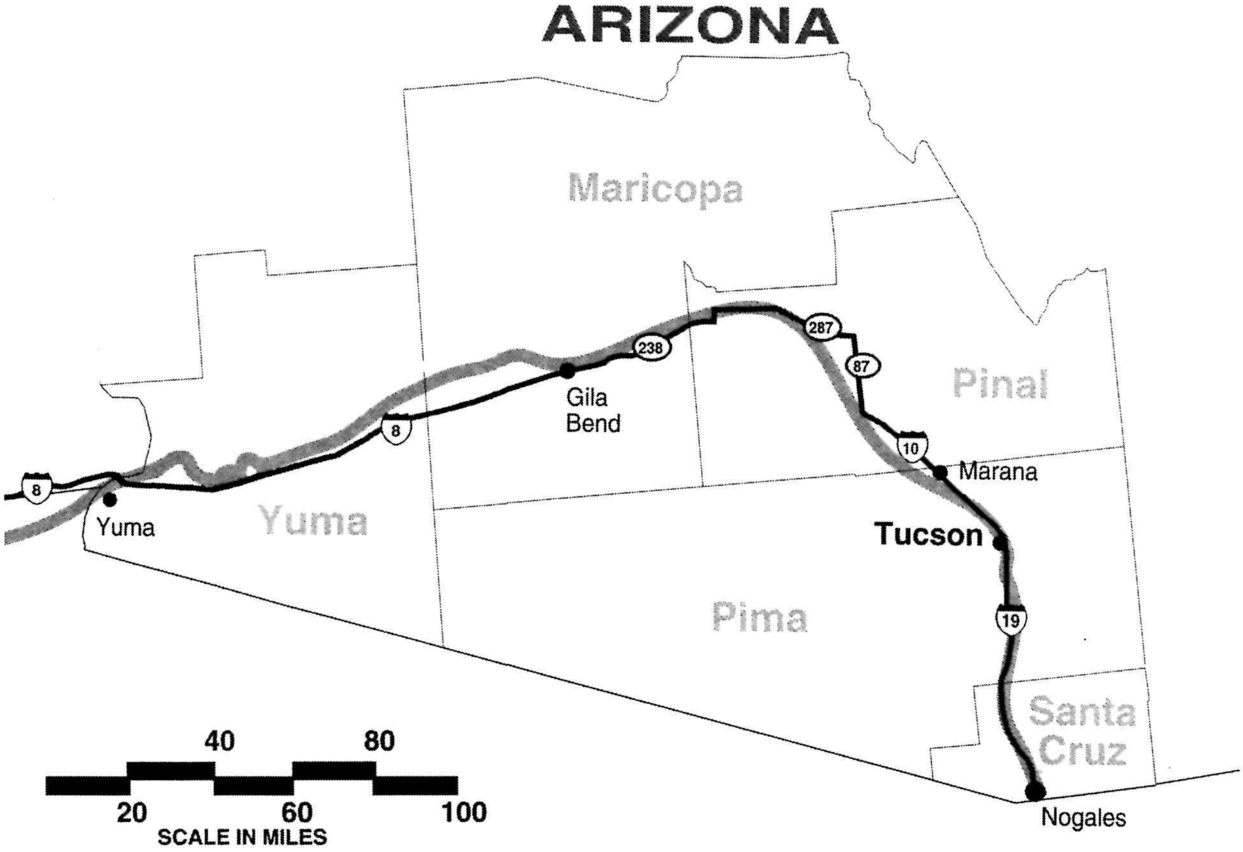
Arizona State Parks and
Recreation Dept. –
tel.: 602-542-4174,
web: pr.state.az.us

Arizona State Museum –
University of Arizona,
1013 E. University Blvd.,
Tucson, AZ 85721;
tel.: 520-621-6302,
web: statemuseum.arizona.edu

City of Tuscon Parks and
Recreation Dept. –
900 South Randolph Way,
Tucson, AZ 85716;
tel.: 520- 791-4873,
web: cityoftucson.org

Saguaro National Park –
3693 South Old Spanish
Trail, Tucson, AZ; 85730;
tel.: 520-733-5153,
web: nps.gov/sagu

Pinal County – To the Casa Grande and the Gila Peoples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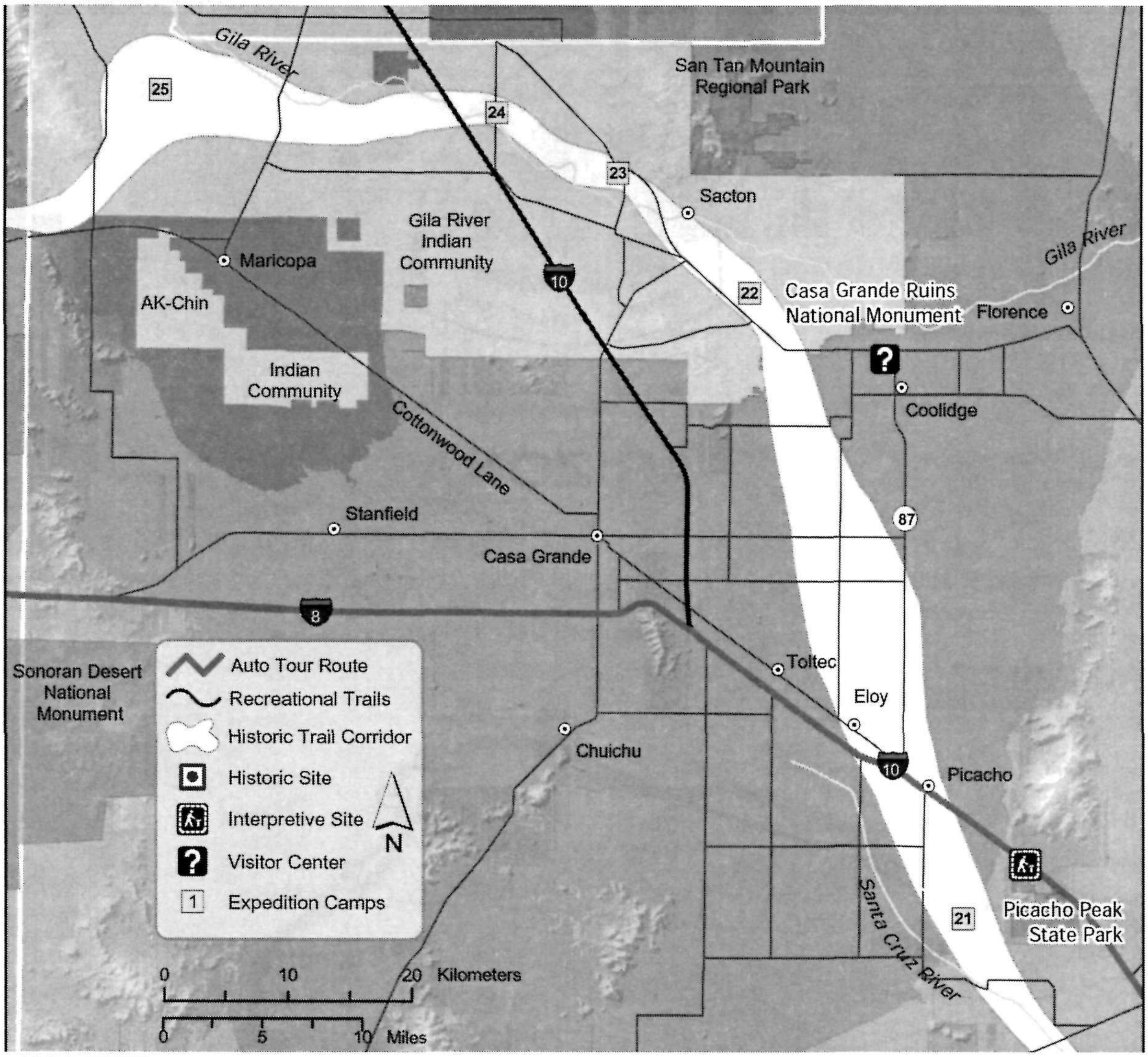
Pinal County – To the Casa Grande and the Gila Peoples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San Tan Mountain Regional Park
Sacton
Gila River Indian Community
Maricopa
AK-Chin
Indian Community
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Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Florence
Gila River
?
Coolidge
Cottonwood Lane
87
Stanfield
Casa Grande
8
Sonoran Desert National Monument
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Camps
N
Toltec
Eloy
Chuichu
Picacho
Santa Cruz River
21
Picacho Peak State Park
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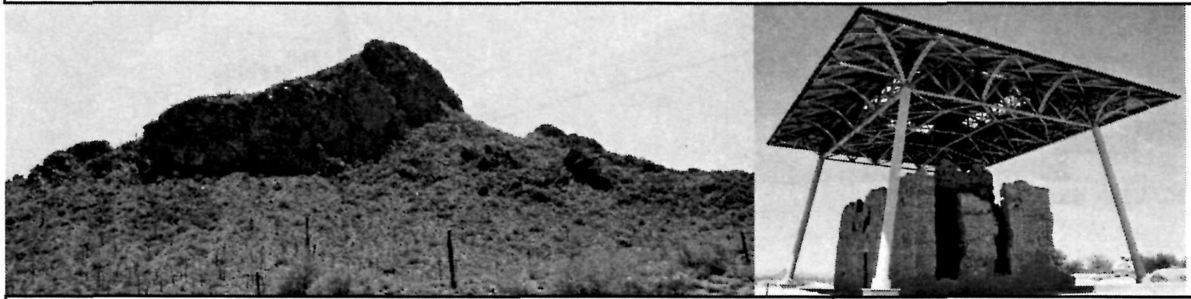
10
20 Kilometers
0
5
10 Miles



Picacho Peak (at far left) and the Casa Grande Ruins.

Photos: Ron Ory

Driving Directions for Auto Route

From Pima County, drive northwest on I-10. To visit Picacho Peak State Park take exit 219. To visit the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, take the Coolidge exit and follow the signs to the park entrance off Arizona Route 87/287. To continue to Maricopa County, drive west on I-8 to Gila Bend.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Hiking is possible at Picacho Peak State Park and within the National Monuments: Casa Grande Ruins and Sonoran Desert. Some bicycle trails exist along frontage roads along the auto route.

About Your Visit to Pinal County

The expedition followed the Santa Cruz River Valley for several miles before turning north just past Picacho Peak to reach known sources of water. Font and Anza made a detour to survey the Casa Grande ruins. After following the Gila for several miles through what is now the Gila River Indian Community, they camped at *Laguna del Hospital* (Camp #25). They then continued west, bypassing a bend in the Gila River.

Sites of Interest

A. Picacho Peak State Park and Expedition Camp #21
On October 29, 1775, Father Font describes that the expedition camped at a place "a little beyond a *picacho* or peak which the Indians called Tacca." Anza called the place, "the flat of *El Aquituni*." Upon leaving the next day, Anza comments on a, "...lack of water, any of which is found only by rare accident. Nevertheless, no dissatisfaction whatever has been shown by the people who have made the march, and this is a thing to marvel at, especially in the women and children, and their patience under the hardships is an indication of the contentment with which they are accepting their lot." Picacho Peak was often used as a landmark. During the 17th century, the Jesuit priest Father Kino mentioned Picacho Peak in records of his journeys. In 1846, the Mormon Battalion, on their way to California to fight in the war with Mexico, constructed a wagon road through Picacho Pass. Today, Picacho Peak State Park is found a little west of Anza's camp. An Anza Trail interpretive exhibit is found on the west side of the park overlooking a campsite area and the Anza route through the Santa Cruz River valley.

B. Casa Grande and Expedition Camps #22 - 25
As noted by Anza and Font, expedition Camps #22 to #25 were at Pima villages, where the expedition was well–received and cared for, as illustrated in what Font wrote, "...These Pima Indians of the Gila are gentle and of good heart, and to show their appreciation for our coming they begged permission from the commander [Anza] to dance, and then they went from tent to tent of the soldiers dancing, the women linked together in their fashion." The campsites are within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Community today. The Anza expedition camped approximately five miles to the northwest of the *Casa Grande*, and on October 31, 1775, Font and Anza visited the ruins there in order to check the accuracy of Father Kino's prior descriptions and measurements. At this time Font recorded the Bitter Man story as told to him by a Pima native. The *Casa Grande* ruins, which translates as the "Big House", date to around A.D. 900-1450 and include an ancient Hohokam farming village as well as the four-story Great House. The ruins were United State's first archaeological preserve and are today a National Park Service National Monument (1100 Ruins Dr., Coolidge, AZ). They are about an hour drive from either Phoenix or Tucson. The Gila Indian Center museum is located along Interstate 10 at the Casa Blanca Interchange. The Gila Heritage Park, run by the tribe, features self-guided tours of traditional Indian homes including the Pima, Maricopa, Papago and the Apache. Camp #25 (November 3-6) was called *Laguna del Hospital* because the sickness experienced there by the animals as well as two women. One of the women, who was pregnant, was given medicines.

Adobe ruins at the Casa Grande

Photo: Ron Ory

Native Peoples

The *Gila* (pronounced "hee-la") River Indian Community has long been the home of the Akimel O'odham, also known as the Gila River Pima, and the Pi-Posh, also known as the Maricopa. Currently, the two tribes live together and are over ten thousand strong. The Maricopa people first lived along the Colorado River, but moved to avoid battles with the Mohave and *Yuma* tribes. Today, many live in the Gila and AK-Chin Indian Communities. The *Akimel O'odham* (Pima or River People) lived along the Santa Cruz River, while the Tohono O'odham lived in the desert. The O'odham trace their ancestry to the *Hohokam* or "those who came before."

Learning On The Trail in Pinal County

Questions on the Trail

After visiting the area surrounding the Gila River –
Question: How has the diet and culture of the Gila River Indian Community changed since Anza passed through?

Photo: NPS

On the CD: The Casa Grande

O'odham Song: *Casa Grande Song* (flute), also called *"Song After the Inhabitants of Casa Grande were Killed"*
Music for Fandango: *La Merlequina.*

Font and Anza took a side trip to visit the Casa Grande ruins. Font's writes on October 31, 1775 "...We went to it after Mass and returned after noon, accompanied by some Indians and the governor of Uturituc [a Gila Pima village], who on the way recounted us the history or tradition which the Gila Pimas preserve from their ancestors concerning this Casa Grande...The Indians said that through these holes, which are rather large, the prince, whom they call The Bitter Man, looked at the sun when it rose and set, in order to salute it...A long time ago there came to that country a man who was called The Bitter Man because of his ill nature and his harsh rule. This man was old, but he had a young daughter. And there came in his company a young man who was not a relative of his or of anybody else, and married the daughter, who was very pretty as he was handsome. And this old man brought as servants the Wind and the Clouds...the old man went away to a sierra where there are many pines, and, calling on God to aid him, he cut many pines and brought many timbers for the roof of the house. When this Bitter Man came, there were no trees in the country, nor any plants, but he brought seeds of all kinds and reaped very large harvests, with the aid of his two servants, the Wind and the Clouds, who served him."
About the first of the expedition's four *fandangos* Font writes, "...This being the feast of San Carlos and the saint's day of our monarch, we chanted Mass with all the ceremony possible. It was sung by Father Garcés, and I assisted with my instrument [psaltery]....After Mass in honor of the feast day, the commander decided to give some refreshments to the people of the expedition. This consisted in giving to each one a pint of *aguardiente*, as a result of which there was more than moderate drunkenness amongst the soldiers, and more than one man remained drunk until the next day" (*Laguna de Hospital*, November 4, 1775).

Additional Resources

Picacho Peak State Park –
P.O. Box 275,
Picacho, AZ 85241;
tel.: 520-466-3183,
web: pr.state.az.us

Table Top Wilderness,
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) –
222 North Central Ave.,
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203;
tel.: 602-417 9200,
web: az.blm.gov/pfo/index.htm

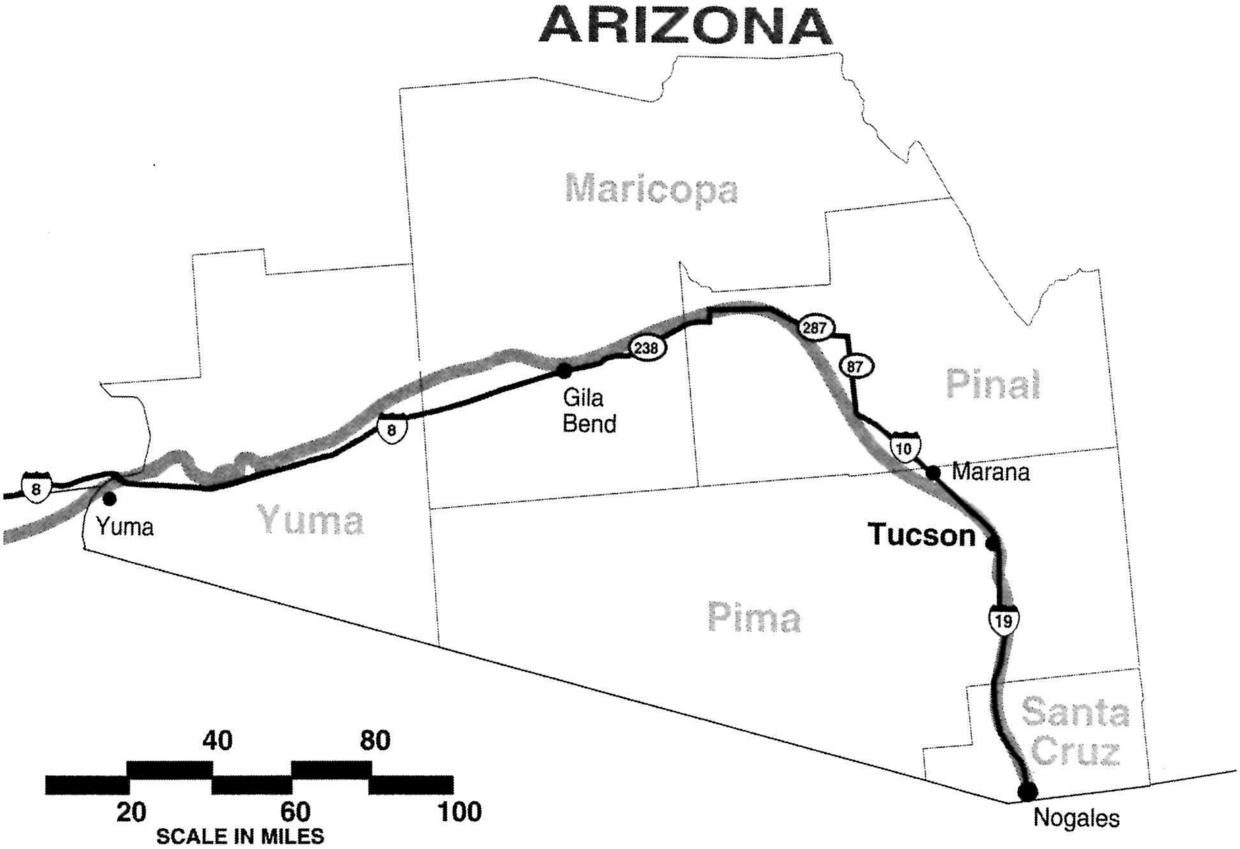
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument –
1100 Ruins Dr., Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200;
tel.: 520-723-3172,
web: nps.gov/cagr

Casa Grande Valley Historical Society Museum
– 110 West Florence Blvd.,
Casa Grande, AZ 85222;
tel.: 520-836-2223,
web: cgvhs.org

The AK-Chin Indian Community – 42507 West Peters and Nall Rd.,
Maricopa, Arizona 85239;
tel.: 520-568-2227,
web: itcaonline.com/tribes_akchin.html

The Gila River Indian Community – P.O. Box 97,
Pima St. and Main St.
Sacaton, AZ 85247;
tel.: 520-562-3311,
web: itcaonline.com/tribes_gila.html

Maricopa County – To the Gila River and Agua Caliente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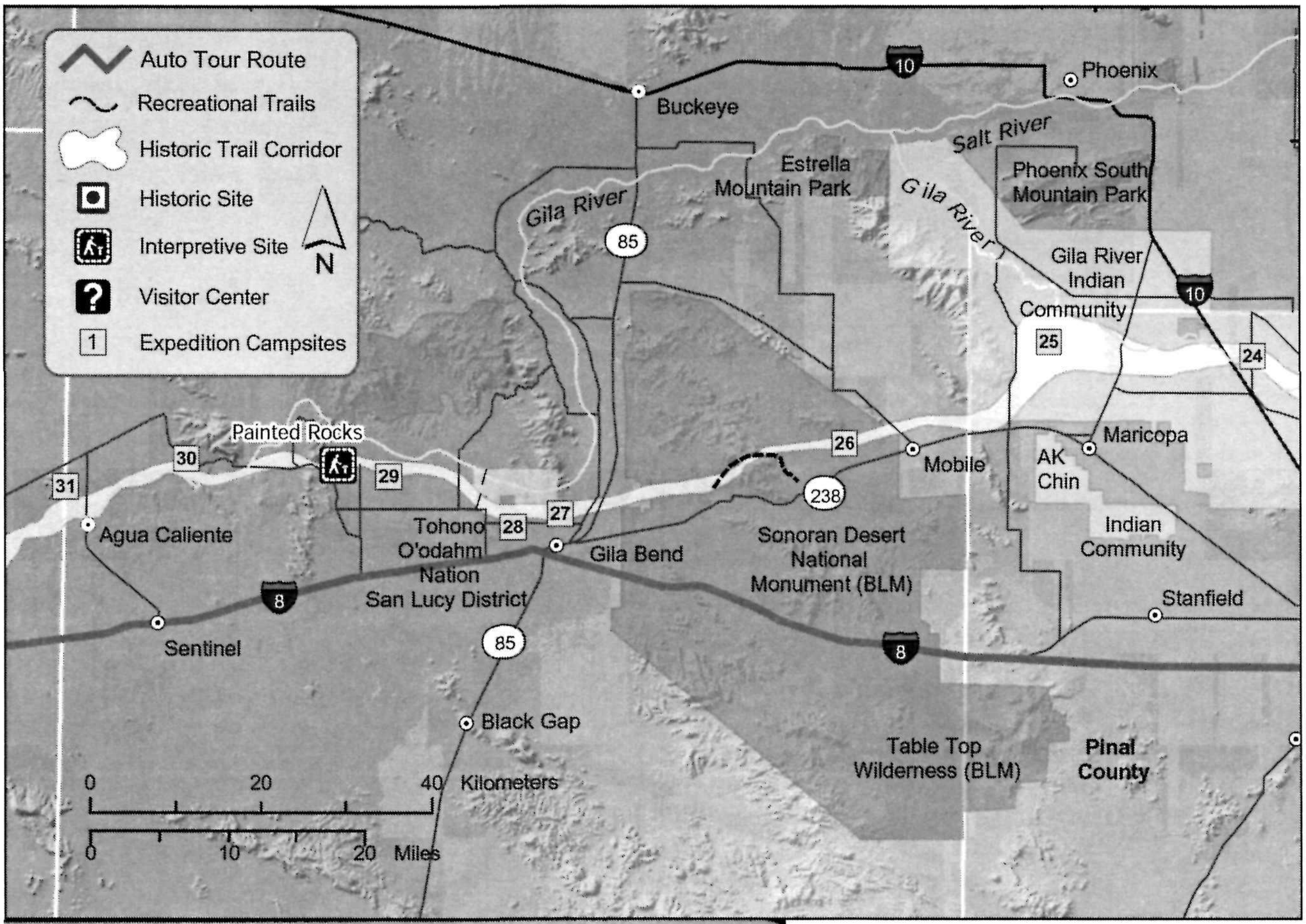
Maricopa County – To the Gila River and Agua Caliente


Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
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Buckeye
Salt River
Estrella Mountain Park
Gila River
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Phoenix South Mountain Park
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Painted Rocks
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Indian Community
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Tohono O'odahm Nation San Lucy District
Gila Bend
Sonoran Desert National Monument (BLM)
Agua Caliente
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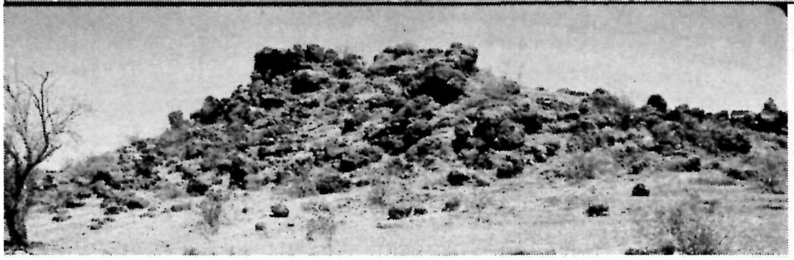


On November 14, Father Font noted, "On leaving camp, we ascended a small sierra formed of boulders and black rough rocks piled up, but thereafter, the country is level...We forded it [the Gila River] without mishap..."

Photo: Ron Ory

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Interstate 8 (I–8) is the auto route from Pinal county. A combination of dirt and gravel roads, however, follow the historic route more closely. These include highway 238 from Mobile to Gila Bend and roads from Gila Bend past Painted Rocks to Hyder. To reach the Painted Rocks Petroglyph Site, drive west on I-8 and exit at Painted Rock Dam Rd. (Exit 102) approximately 12.5 miles west of Gila Bend. Travel north (paved) 10.7 miles to Rocky Point Rd. (unpaved). The site is 0.6 miles west of Painted Rock Dam Rd. on Rocky Point Rd. To most easily continue to Yuma County, travel west on I-8.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Immediately to the southeast and northeast of Gila Bend is the Sonoran Desert National Monument with its Maricopa Wilderness. A hiking trail is located near highway 238 between Mobile and Gila Bend in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) North Maricopa Mountains Wilderness. The BLM's Painted Rocks Petroglyph Site has trails, camping and an Anza interpretive site.

About Your Visit to Maricopa County

Leaving *Laguna del Hospital*, the expedition traveled west through lands of the Opa and Cocomaricopa peoples. They left the Gila River to bypass its large bend to the north, rejoining the river again in the vicinity of Gila Bend. Renewing Anza's friendship with the natives along the river, Anza and the colonists followed the Gila River to Agua Caliente.

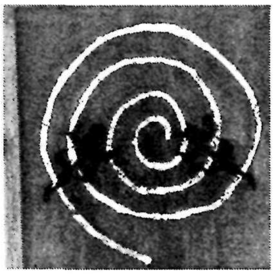
Sites of Interest

A. Gila Bend and Expedition Camps #26-28

At about one in the afternoon on November 7, 1775, the expedition left their "Lake of the Hospital" and made a *tardeada* west to a dry *arroyo* (Camp #26). A *tardeada* was two short marches between two places that had water that could not be made in one normal day's travel. The encampment for the night between the two spots (in this case, Camp #26) was without water other than what they were carrying. Anza remarked that their camp was in the neighborhood of the Pass of the Cocomaricopas. Today, west of this camp and somewhat parallel to Highway 238, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) maintains a trail where one can hike a portion of the second stage of the *tardeada*. On the 8th of November, the expedition camped at a village they called San Simón y Judas de Uparsoytac (Camp #27). They rested here until November 11, in part because a woman who had a stillborn baby (on November 2) needed rest. This gave the colonists time for some needed chores, as recorded by Font, "...Since we were camped on the bank of the river, the people were able to wash their clothing." While there, and again further on, Anza noted seeing more American Indians than during his first visit (1774), and attributed this to the peace with the *Yuma* people (*Quechan*) he helped secure during that time. Expedition Camps #27 and #28 were most likely located within the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, home today to the San Lucy District of the *Tohono O'odham.* Fortaleza, an important spiritual site, is located on top of a volcanic escarpment on the reservation in the vicinity of the town of Gila Bend. The site was probably settled about 1200 A.D. by migrants from the Tucson area, and contained three large reinforced adobe ceremonial chambers and rooms grouped in social units of two or three houses.

B. Painted Rocks and Expedition Camps #29-31

The expedition continued west camping at three villages of the Maricopa peoples the last they called *Agua Caliente*, for the hot spring of water there. Here, Anza selected a native, he called Carlos, as Governor of the Cocomaricopa tribe (Maricopa) who later traveled with the expedition to verify the peace with the tribe in Yuma. Today, the Painted Rocks Petroglyph Site (BLM land) is within the expedition's historic corridor. The site, on the National Register of Historic Places, offers a fine example of early petroglyphs etched on a small mound of black rocks. It also includes interpretive panels on the Anza Trail, as well as camping and water. Many other trails were near the petroglyph site, including those of the Mormon Battalion and the Butterfield Overland Mail. Near expedition Camp #31, an Interstate 8 roadside rest stop at Sentinel provides an opportunity for visitors to reflect on the Agua Caliente camp and to orient oneself to the Gila River camps.



Petroglyph pattern on a gate at the Painted Rocks Petroglyph Site. Photo: Ron Ory

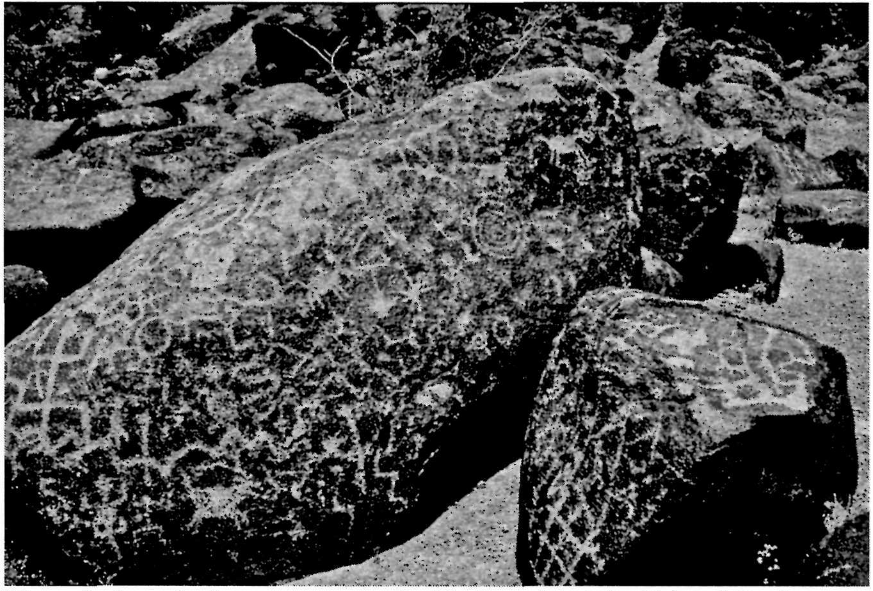
Gila People

Gila (Pronounced "hee-la") Bend, near a sharp bend in the Gila River, is located near a prehistoric Hohokam Indian village. In 1699, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino visited a *ranchería* there, and it was again visited by Anza in 1774 and 1775. Called both Opas and Cocomaricopas in the diaries, the natives farmed wheat, maize (Indian corn), and *calabazas* (squash). They call themselves Pipatsje, 'people,' Maricopa being their Pima name, and spoke a language related to the Yuma, but had been at war with them. They allied themselves with the Pima (Gila River O'odham) whose language they could not understand. To this day, this alliance has remained, and many people of Maricopa descent reside with the O'odham.

Learning On The Trail in Maricopa County

Questions on the Trail

Photo: Ron Ory



The spirals and other patterns on the black rocks at the Painted Rocks Petroglyph Site are also seen at other sites from Mexico to Northern California. Nearby Gila Bend was a stopping point for the 1846 Mormon Battalion Trail and for the Stagecoach line.
Question: Why has the Gila River area been an important migration route for thousands of years? [Hint: What's special about the area?]

Heard in Maricopa: The Cocomaricopa

In Maricopa county at *Agua Caliente* (which is still known by that name today) Anza selected a Governor and *Acalde* from the *Cocomaricopa* tribe [Maricopa]. Father Font writes on Wednesday, November 15, 1775, "It was decided to halt here today in order that the saddle animals might rest, for they were now in very bad shape for lack of pasturage. Many Cocomaricopa Indians assembled to see us. They are the same as the Opas, but are distinguished in name by the district which they inhabit. The commander, in the name of the king our sovereign, gave the cane and title of governor of all the tribe to an Indian whom they themselves elected and whom we called Carlos, and to another, chosen by them and called by us Francisco, he gave the cane of *Acalde*. After they were instructed in their new charges and duties, and as soon as they were confirmed in their offices, the rest of the Indians assembled, saluted them in turn, and shook hands with them, and then a distribution of tobacco and glass beads was made to all...The Indians whom I saw assembled here I estimated at about two hundred souls, all unarmed and friendly. They remained until after midnight singing in their key, which is very funereal." Indian Lands of the Maricopa are on today within the Gila River and AK-Chin Indian Communities.

Additional Resources

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Phoenix Field Office – 21605 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85027; tel.: 623-580-5500, web:.az.blm.gov/pfo/paint.htm

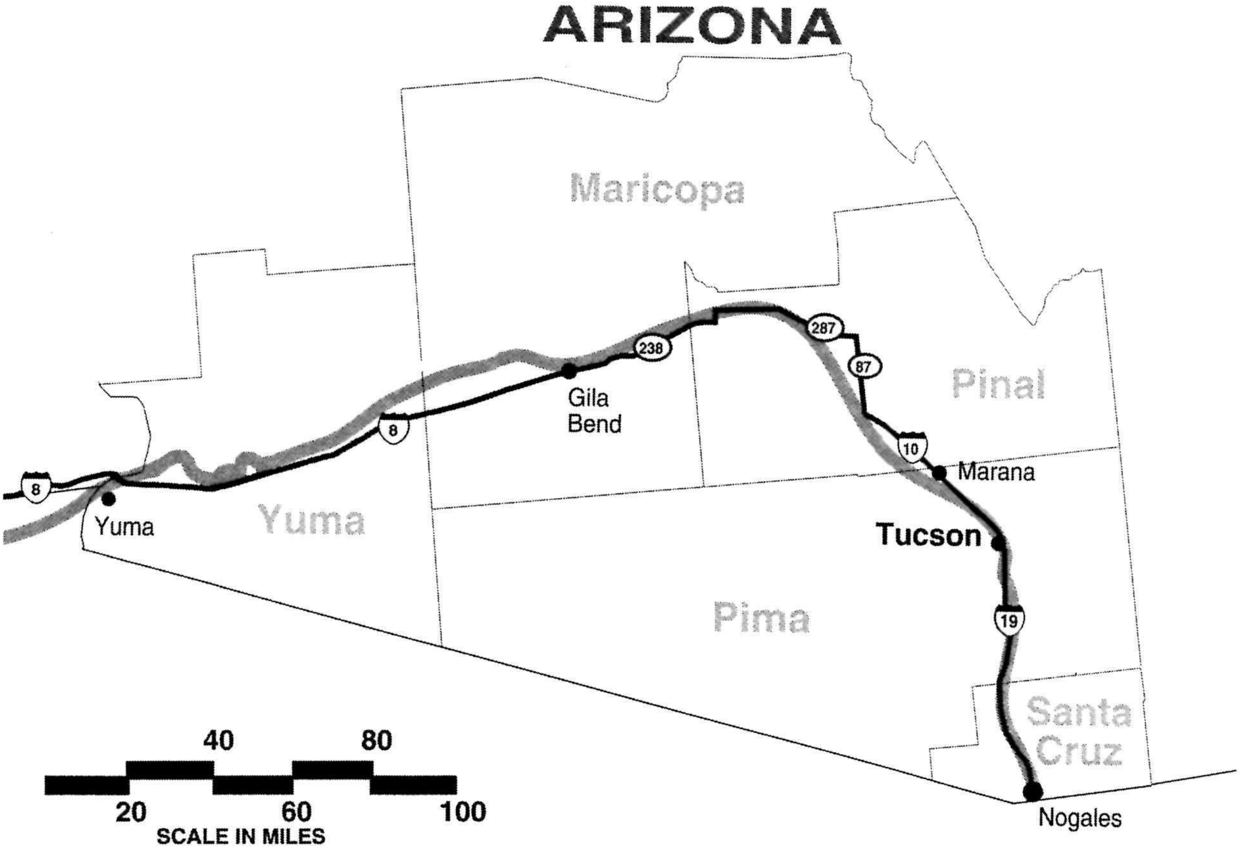
Tohono O'odham San Lucy District, Gila Bend Reservation – P.O. Box 837 Sells, Arizona 85634; tel.: 520-383-2028, web: itcaonline.com/tribes_tohono.html

The AK-Chin Indian Community – 42507 W. Peters and Nall Rd., Maricopa, Arizona 85239; tel.: 520-568-2227, web: itcaonline.com/tribes_akchin.html

The Gila River Indian Community – P.O. Box 97, Pima St. and Main St. Sacaton, Arizona 85247; tel.: 520-562-3311, web: itcaonline.com/tribes_gila.html

Gila Bend Museum on South Pima Street, Gila Bend Chamber of Commerce – 644 W. Pima St., Box CC, Gila Bend 85337; tel.: 928-683-2002

Yuma County – Down the Gila River to the Colorado Crossing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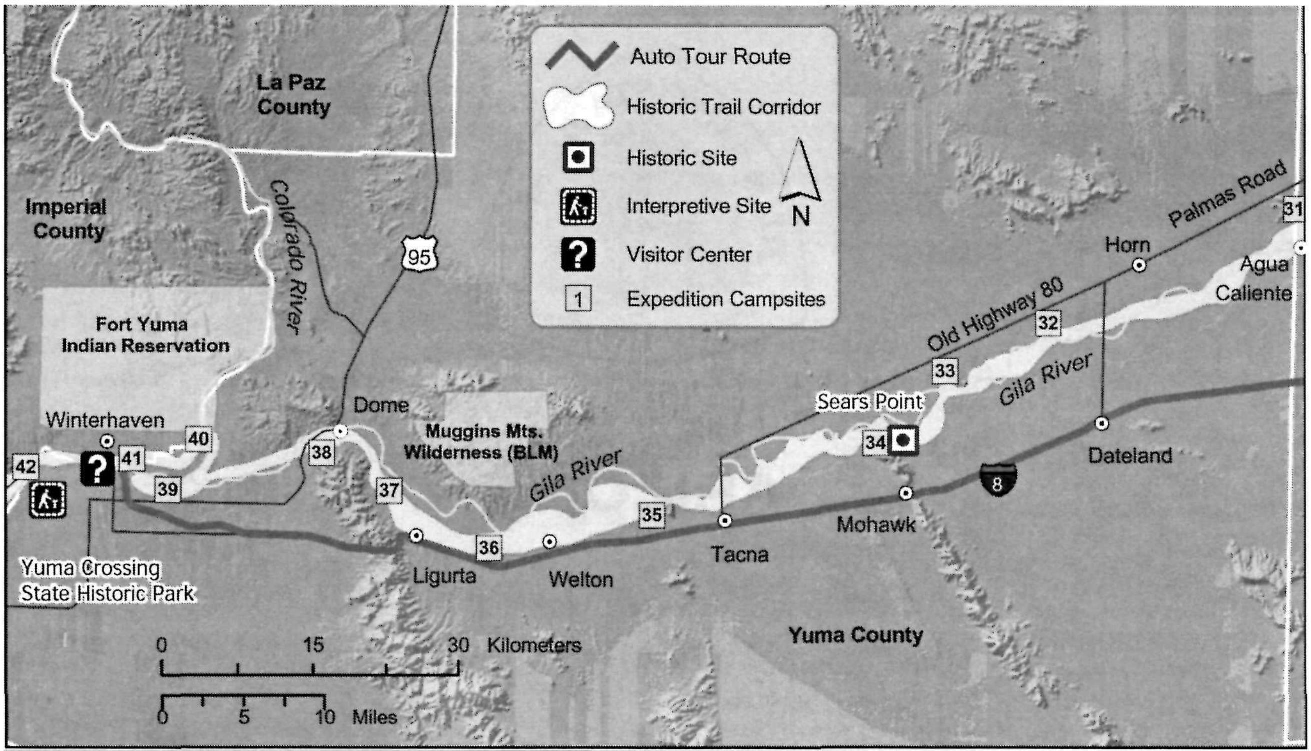
Yuma County – Down the Gila River to the Colorado Crossing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Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
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La Paz County
Imperial County
Colorado River
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Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Winterhaven
Dome
Muggins Mts. Wilderness (BLM)
Gila River
Ligurta
Welton
Tacna
Mohawk
Dateland
8
Sears Point
Old Highway 80
Palmas Road
Horn
Agua Caliente
Yuma Crossing State Historic Park
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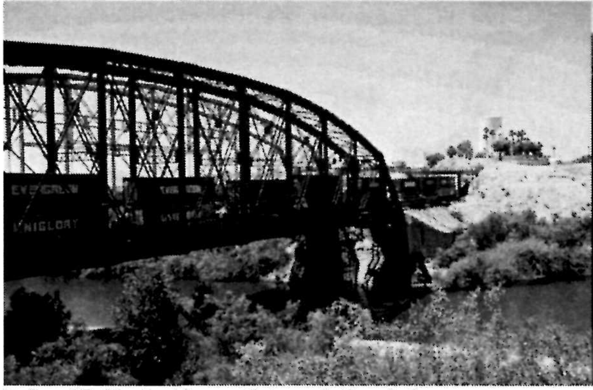

Railroad Bridge looking north towards the mission.
Photo: Ron Ory

Colorado River near Yuma.
Photo: NPS

Long before Anza, the corridor along the Gila and Colorado rivers was a crossroads where trails converged. It is still an important crossroad today.

Driving Directions for Auto Route

From Maricopa county, travel west on I-8 through Mohawk, Wellton, Ligurta, and past US federal highway 95 near the city of Yuma. From I-8, take the Yuma/Winterhaven/4th Ave. exit and go south on 4th Ave. for 1/2 mile to the Yuma Crossing State Historic Park. Travelers can see an interpretive plaque there and learn more about the Anza Trail in the area. Past Yuma, the historic route dips into Baja California, Mexico, and then turns north through the California desert to Imperial County. The auto route continues west on I-8 past Winterhaven to CA 98.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Check with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regarding visits to Sears Point (near Camp #34) and Antelope Hill (near Camp #35). There are hikes at the Muggins Mountains Wilderness north of Ligurta and Camp #37. One can also check with the Wellton–Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District regarding several trails along the dirt road adjacent to the Mohawk–Wellton Canal.

About Your Visit to Yuma County

Past *Agua Caliente*, the expedition continued southwest along the Gila River. At Cerro de San Pasqual (Camp #34), the expedition had their second birth. They crossed the Gila again near the Colorado river, and crossed the latter without serious incident with the help of the Yuma people and their chief, Salvador Palma. Father Garcés was carried over on the shoulders of three Yumas, two at his head and one at his feet, lying stretched out face up.

Sites of Interest

A. Cerro de San Pasqual, Sears Point and Expedition Camps #32-#34
Before making camp at Cerro de San Pasqual (#34) November 18, 1775, they crossed the Gila again. It was at this camp that the expedition had their second birth since leaving Tubac, a boy named Diego Pasqual Gutiérrez. They rested there until the 22nd to let the mother and child recover. In the meantime, Carlos, a leader of the Cocomaricopa, arrived with a few of his tribesmen to travel with Anza to Yuma. The exact position of some of the camps along the river is uncertain because it has varied in its course over time. Today, the Sears Point Archaeological Area is situated above the flood plain of the river, and is a *petroglyph* site protected and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

B. Antelope Hill and Expedition Camp #35
Font called the site Cerro de Santa Cecilia del *Metate*, naming it for the *grinding stones* made by the Indians. It was here that a expectant mother in pain was given medicine to protect her from miscarriage. A nearby site at Antelope Hill is located about six miles east of Wellton and is a prominent geologic feature beside the Gila River. The site, partially destroyed by quarrying, contains protected American Indian *petroglyphs* and a grinding stone quarry important to several tribes in the area. There is an interpretive kiosk at the base of the hill.

C. Along the Gila and Expedition Camps #36-#38
Camps #36 to #38 were on the south side of the Gila River. At the first camp, a native arrived telling that the leader of the Yuma was waiting to welcome the expedition. At Camp #38, at the Gila River Pass between the Laguna and the Gila Mountains, Anza writes,"Salvador Palma, captain of the Yumas, arrived at our camp with a following of more than thirty of his people, all unarmed. As soon as he saw me he began to embrace me and to give me the most emphatic signs of joy and satisfaction at my arrival, which he told me was shared by all his tribe and all those along the river who know me."

D. Yuma Crossing and Expedition Camps #39 - #41
Anza's Camp #39 was made after the expedition's third crossing of the Gila River. At night, they were entertained with *Yuma (Quechan)* and *Maricopa* singing and the beating of drums. With the help of *Palma* and his Yuma tribe, they safely crossed the Colorado River on November 30, 1775, and made Camp (#40) near its banks. They moved to Palma's village on December 3 (#41), where a shelter was being built for Fathers Garcés and Eixarch, who remained with several interpreters and servants (including Sebastián Tarabal). Prison Hill, part of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, looks out over Camps #39-#41. The Yuma Crossing State Park (201 N. 4th Ave. in Yuma) displays an interpretive exhibit for the Anza Trail overlooking the Colorado River and interprets American period artifacts.

Petroglyphs near Sears Point. Photo: NPS

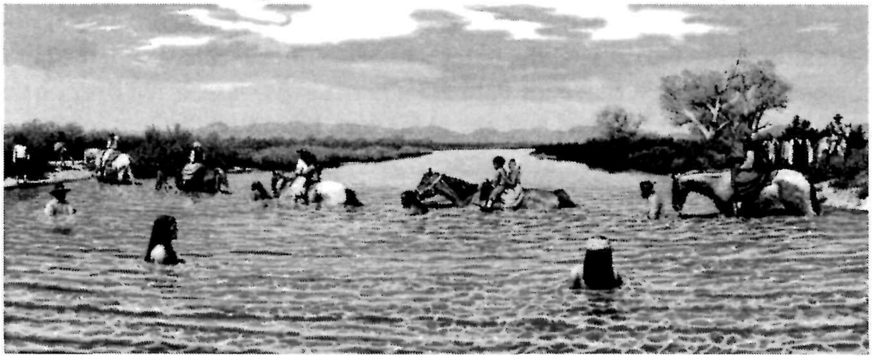
Desert Water

Because of the lifegiving waters of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, the American Indians along these rivers were known for their agriculture. On November 28, 1775 Anza writes, "...Indeed, they (Quechan) invited all members of the expedition to eat, giving them in abundance beans, calabashes, maize, wheat and other grains which are used by them, and so many watermelons that we estimated that there must have been more than three thousand... we all had more than we could use." The river tribes are still known for their agriculture. Today, the Colorado River supplies the irrigation for over 200,000 acres of cropland including lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, cantaloupe, watermelon, wheat and other crops.

Learning On The Trail in Yuma County

Questions on the Trail

Graphic: Wade Cox



Members of the tribe help to protect the expedition's men, women and children during their Colorado River crossing on November 30, 1775. Question: What dangers and challenges did the colonists face on the crossing?

On the CD: Yuman music and history

Singing Braying Burros and Mule; Yuma Memorial song (flute)
The Yuma people made a critical contribution to the founding of the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco in that they helped the colonists cross the Colorado River near its confluence with the Gila. The Yuma, who today prefer the name Quechan (pronounced Kwuh-tsan), had as their Chief Capitán Palma whose Quechan name was Olleycotequiebe. Palma, helped Anza on both expeditions, and the two men displayed a genuine respect and trust of one another. This was a critical aspect of Anza's route and plan. Upon the expedition's arrival, November 28, 1775, Quechan words such as *Queyé* (fellow citizens) were used, and when a mission site was discussed, the reply was *Ajót, ajót* (Good, good). At Palma's urging, Anza later took him to México City where he was baptized with several of his tribesmen in February of 1777. In 1780, Father Garcés established a mission near Palma's village. Father Font considered the Quechan somewhat simple people when he wrote, "...They liked to hear the mules bray, and especially some burros which came in the expedition, for before the other expedition they had never seen any of these animals." Unfortunately, others underestimated the Quechan, and the relationship established so carefully by Anza was not protected during subsequent visits by the Spanish. At the Mission *La Purísima Concepción* site today, a plaque reads, "...The Mission/Pueblo site was inadequately supported. The colonists ignored Indian rights, usurped the best lands and destroyed Indian crops. Completely frustrated and disappointed, the Quechan (Yumas) and their allies destroyed Concepción on July 17-19, 1781" [killing Fr. Garcés, Fernando de Rivera y Moncada and many others]. By preventing access to this strategic crossing, the Quechan effectively closed the trail for the rest of the Spanish colonial period and limited Spanish expansion into *Alta California* and beyond.

Additional Resources

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Yuma Field Office – 2555 E. Gila Ridge Rd., Yuma, AZ 85365;
tel.: 928-317-3200,
web: ca.blm.gov

Wellton–Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District – 30570 Wellton-Mohawk Drive, Wellton, AZ 85356;
tel.: 928-785-3351,
web: wellton-mohawk.org

Fort Yuma Quechan Nation –
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366
tel.: 760-572-0213,
web: itcaonline.com/tribes_quechan.html

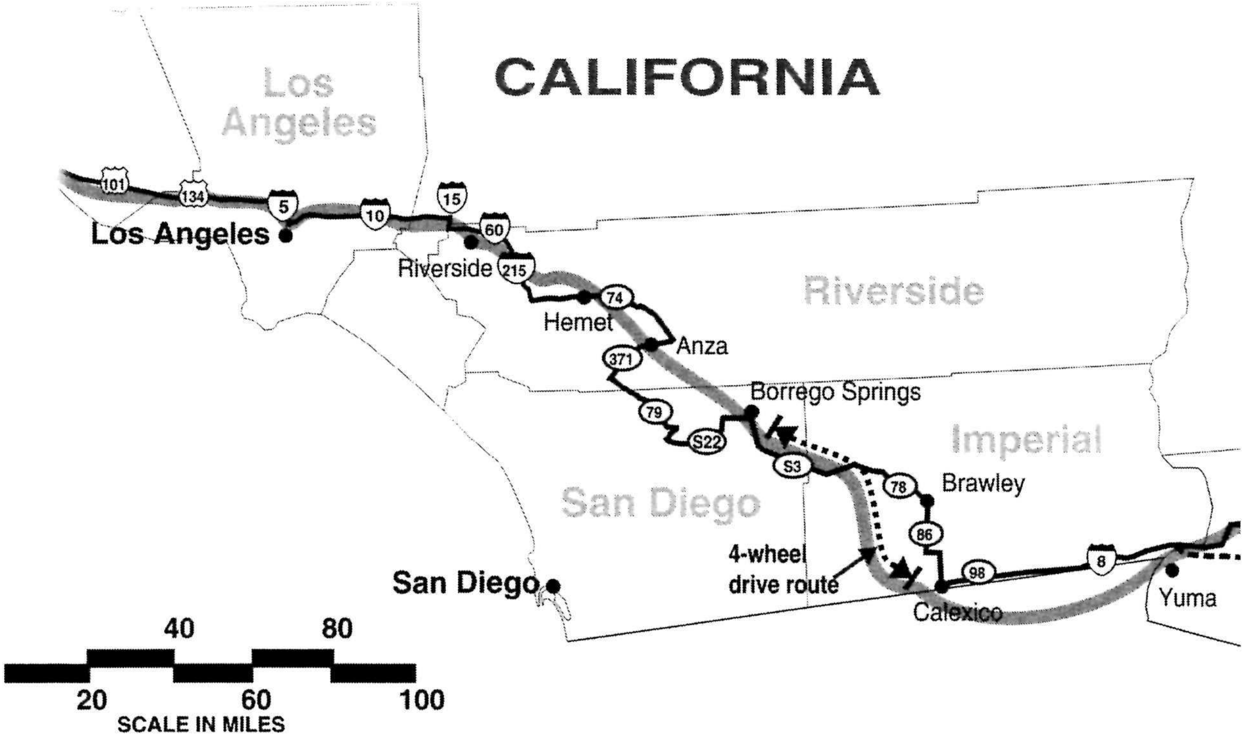
Cocopah Indian Reservation –
County 15th & Avenue G, Somerton AZ 85350;
tel.: 928-627-1992,
web: cocopah.com

Yuma Territorial Prison State Park – 1 Prison Hill Rd., Yuma, Arizona 85364;
tel.: 928-783-4771,
web: azstateparks.com

Remember that entering the U.S. or Mexico without using a port of entry is dangerous and illegal. For example, use the Port of Entry – Andrade, 235 Andrade Road, Winterhaven, CA 92283;
tel.: 760-572-0089,
web: customs.gov

Imperial County – Across the Desert to San Sebastian

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL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8
Los Angeles
Riverside
Hemet
Anza
Borrego Springs
Brawley
4-wheel drive route
Calexico
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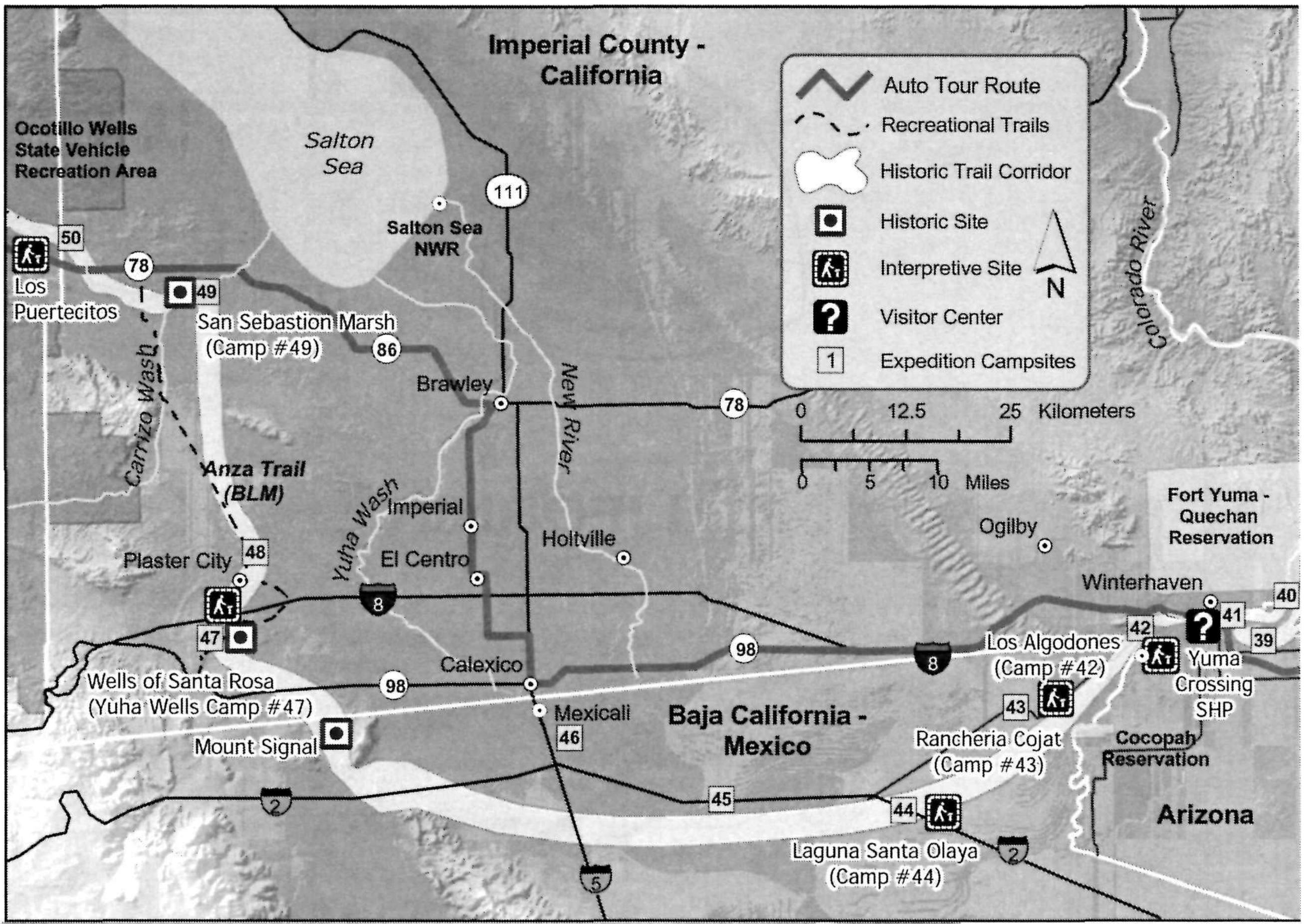
SCALE IN MILES

Imperial County – Across the Desert to San Sebastian


Imperial County - California
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Campsites
N
0 12.5 25 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles
Ocotillo Wells State Vehicle Recreation Area
Salton Sea
111
Salton Sea NWR
50
78
Los Puertecitos
49
San Sebastion Marsh (Camp #49)
86
Brawley
Carrizo Wash
Anza Trail (BLM)
Colorado River
New River
Yuha Wash
Imperial
Holtville
Ogilby
Fort Yuma - Quechan Reservation
Plaster City
48
El Centro
8
Winterhaven
40
41
42
39
47
Wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Wells Camp #47)
98
Calexico
Los Algodones (Camp #42)
Yuma Crossing SHP
Mexicali
46
Baja California - Mexico
43
Mount Signal
Rancheria Cojat (Camp #43)
Cocopah Reservation
Arizona
2
45
44
Laguna Santa Olaya (Camp #44)
5

The desert and dunes near Yuha Wells offer a stark contrast to the cactus-filled deserts near Tubac and Tucson.

Photo: NPS

Driving Directions for Auto Route

At Yuma, Arizona, the historic route dips into Baja California, Mexico, and then turns north through the California desert on Bureau of Land Management land to arrive at the San Felipe Wash. The auto route takes the driver from Yuma to the San Felipe Wash on roads well east of, but parallel to, the historic route. Follow I-8 west from Yuma to CA 98. In Calexico, turn north from CA 98 to CA 111. At Heber Road, turn west on CA 86. Turn west on CA 78 which parallels San Felipe Wash, the historic trail. The climate of this route is one of the most extreme anywhere along the Anza Trail. Summertime temperatures frequently reach over 120 degrees for extended periods of time.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Thirty-eight miles of the Anza Trail are marked within Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in the Yuha Desert area east of El Centro. Always carry drinking water, and seek shade if needed. The Plaster City, and Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Areas allow off road vehicles in designated areas. The Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge is a great place for bird watching.

About Your Visit to Imperial County

Anza followed the Colorado River south into what is now Mexico. The 1775/76 colonizing expedition remained south of the present border for several days to rest before crossing the desert in three groups (plus a fourth with the cattle). They looped back into what would become the U.S. at a point southwest of El Centro. They then continued north to the San Sebastian Marsh, turned west and followed San Felipe Creek into San Diego County.

Sites of Interest

A. Mission Purísima Concepción and Expedition Camp #42
Expedition Camp #42 was just south of Pilot Knob. Along their way, Font and Anza paused at a granite bluff to view the Colorado River plain on December 4, 1775. Nearby, in 1780, Father Garcés founded Mission *Purísima Concepción,* only to have it destroyed by the *Quechan* uprising of July 1781. In the process, Father Garcés, Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, and many soldiers and settlers were killed. The mission site (32°43.833'N 114°36.937'W) is probably where the St. Thomas Indian Mission stands today (on Picacho Rd, Fort Yuma, 1 mile South of Winterhaven).

B. Santa Olalla and Expedition Camps #43-46 (Baja California)
Although these camps in Baja California are not part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, they are marked as *Ruta Histórica* (Hwy 2). Camp #44 (Santa Olalla) was where Anza wrote a letter to *Viceroy Bucareli* during the 1774 expedition, telling of its difficulties and the trustworthiness of the Quechan and their chief (Palma). During the 1775/76 expedition, the second *fandango* was held here, and Anza wrote five letters. In one to Bucareli, he tells of two births, the one death, and the expedition's difficulties. It was here that the local natives (probably the Cocopah and Cajuenches tribes) gave the colonists fish and watermelons which Anza thought improved the health of those who were sick. It was also here that the expedition split up into three groups to cross the desert without depleting the watering holes.

C. Wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Well) and Expedition Camps #47 and #48
The well, called *Santa Rosa de las Lajas* (Flat Rocks) by Anza, was used on March 8, 1774. On December 11–15, 1775, the three divisions of Anza's colonizing expedition used this site as the first good watering spot beyond the Colorado River. It is about 7 miles northwest of Mexico's Mount Signal, on the southwest side of Dunaway Rd. in the Yuha Desert. California State Historic Landmark No. 1008 plaque is found at the Eastbound Sunbeam Roadside Rest Area, between Drew and Forrester Rds., on I-8 near Seeley. The Vista de Anza Historical Marker is found off Hwy 98 northeast of Calexico, 6 miles south of Coyote Wells. Camp #48 was near the Plaster City OHV (Off-Highway Vehicle) area.

D. San Sebastián Marsh/San Felipe Creek and Expedition Camp #49
San *Sebastián* Marsh is the site of prehistoric villages and represented a stable water source in the desert environment. It was a campsite for both the 1774 and 1775–76 expeditions. Named for Anza's Indian guide, *Sebastián Tarabal,* it is located 18 miles northeast of Westmoreland in the vicinity of the junction of state highways 86 and 78. Ironically, the nearby Salton Sea, formed when a canal broke in 1905, is today a 35 mile long desert oasis and includes a National Wildlife Refuge.

Father Garcés and a Native at Mission La Purísima Concepción.
Photo: Ron Ory

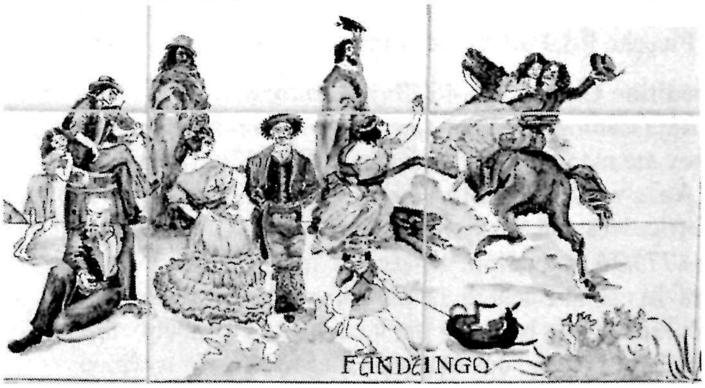
Fandango

For December 17, 1775, Father Font writes, "...At night, with the joy at the arrival of all the people, they held a fandango here. It was somewhat discordant, and a very bold widow who came with the expedition sang some verses which were not at all nice, applauded and cheered by all the crowd...the *fandango*, which lasted until very late." Today, less than 10 miles away at the Salton Sea, over 30, 000 white pelicans give visitors an equally exuberant and flamboyant spectacle as they migrate to the area each year. The Salton Sea International Bird Festival in February celebrates over 380 species of birds.

Learning On The Trail in Imperial County

Questions on the Trail

Sebastián Tarabal was an American Indian from Baja California who accompanied Portolá on his 1769 expedition. He was later taken to Mission San Gabriel. He escaped with his wife and another native across the desert, reaching a frontier outpost of New Spain while Anza was preparing to leave for his 1774 expedition. Anza took Sebastián along with him as a guide. For his help in crossing the treacherous desert, Anza named camp #49 after him. Anza took Sebastián with him again on this 1775-76 expedition, and Sebastián later accompanied Father Garcés on a remarkable trek to California through the Mojave Desert and the Sierras during the same year. Anza called him *el Peregrino*, the traveler/pilgrim. Question: Name one American Indian who might be honored in the Anza Trail Logo. From Yuma county, name another.



Tiles outside Pacific House in Monterey. Photo: Greg Smestad

On the CD: Desert Fandangos

Cattle on the move (recorded on a Sinaloa Cattle Drive);
Chacona, "To the Good Life" by Juan Arañés (guitar);
Music for the Fandango: *El Minuet de Cuatro* (guitar)

The campsite for December 6-8, 1775 was at Santa Olalla south of Imperial County in *Baja California*. When the herd of cattle caught the sight and smell of the water at their destination, they rushed for the water to drink. It was here that the second Fandango was held. It was also where Anza decided to divide the march through the desert into three groups, plus a fourth consisting of the *vaqueros* and the cattle.

The diaries do not record the music played during the Fandangos. One can be sure that it did not include the same religious music mentioned by Father Font. Perhaps the highly popular Chacona, used in plays and in the theatre in Spain during from the 16th century onward, was imitated on whatever instruments were available.

After they crossed the desert, the third Fandango (December 17) was held at San Sebastián, a camp named after Anza's Indian guide, Sebastián Tarabal. Font later censures the young widow Feliciana Arballo here for the lyrics of a song she sang while dancing.

Additional Resources

St. Thomas Indian Mission – Indian Hill on Picacho Rd., Winterhaven, CA 92283;
tel.: 760-572-0992

Fort Yuma
Quechan Nation –
P.O. Box 1899,
Yuma, AZ 85366;
tel.: 760-572-0213;
web: itcaonline.com/tribes_quechan.html

Remember that entering the U.S. or Mexico without using a port of entry is dangerous and illegal. For example, use the Port of Entry at Mexicali or Algadones –
tel: 760-572-0089, and
tel.:760-768-2330,
web: customs.gov

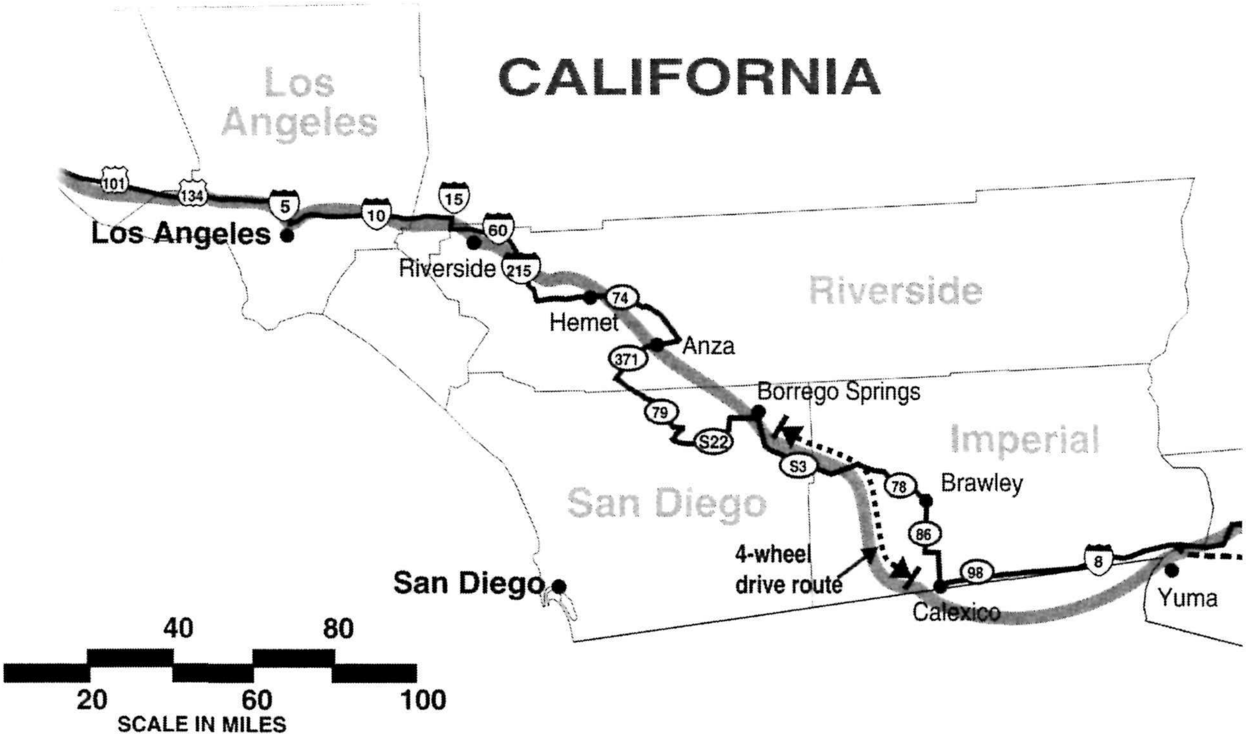
Cocopah Indian Reservation – County 15th and Avenue G, Somerton AZ 85350;
tel.: 928-627-1992,
web: cocopah.com

BLM El Centro Field Office –1661 South Fourth St., El Centro, CA 92243;
tel.: 760-337-4400,
web: ca.blm.gov/elcentro/

Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge – 906 West Sinclair Rd., Calipatria, CA 92233-9744;
tel.: 760-348-5278,
web: http://pacific.fws.gov/refuges/

San Diego County – San Gregorio to Coyote Creek

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL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Hemet
Anza
Borrego Springs
Brawley
4-wheel drive route
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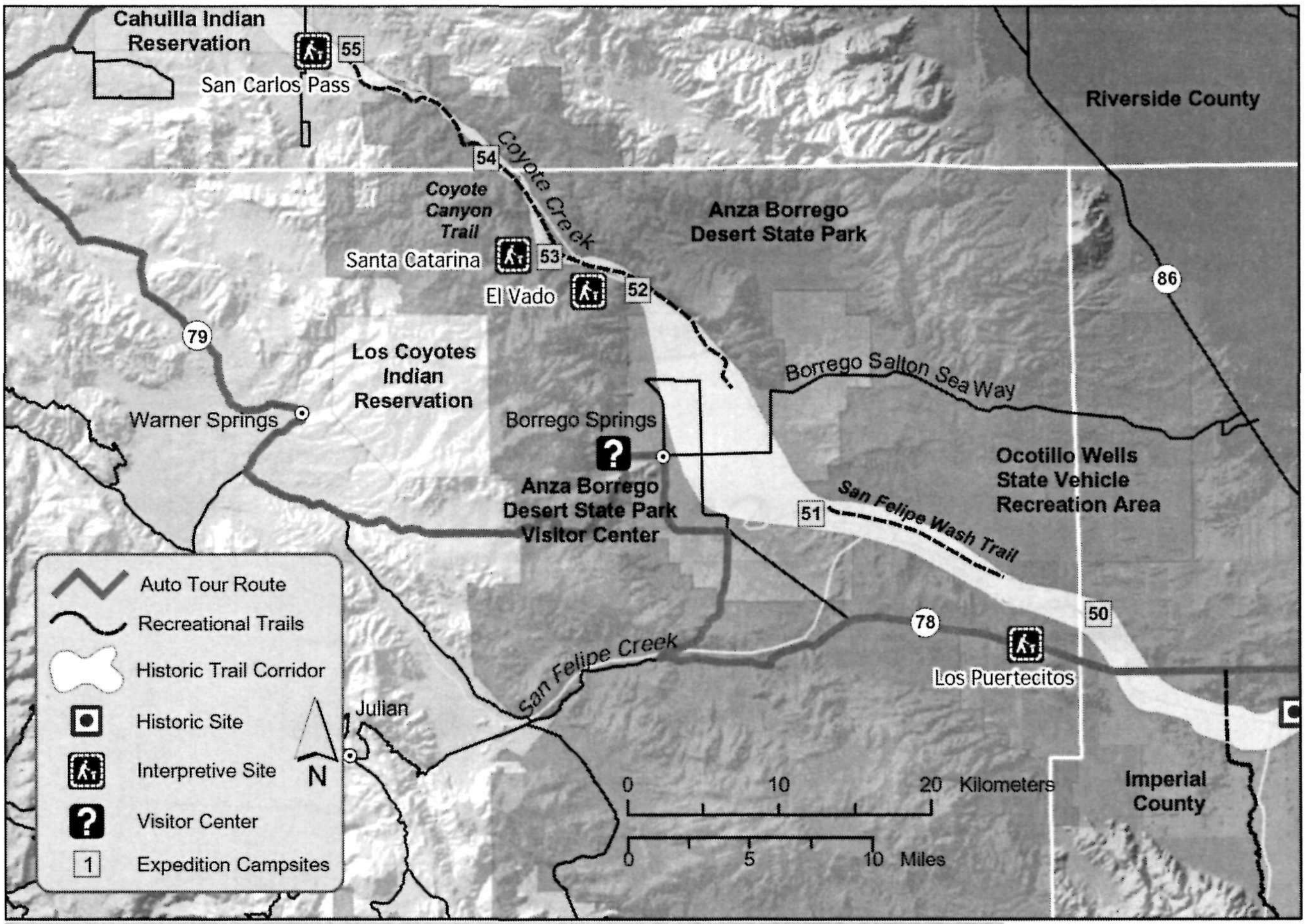
SCALE IN MILES

San Diego County – San Gregorio to Coyote Creek


Cahuilla Indian Reservation
55
San Carlos Pass
54
Coyote Creek
Coyote Canyon Trail
Santa Catarina
53
El Vado
52
Riverside County
Anza Borrego Desert State Park
86
79
Los Coyotes Indian Reservation
Warner Springs
Borrego Springs
Borrego Salton Sea Way
Anza Borrego Desert State Park Visitor Center
Ocotillo Wells State Vehicle Recreation Area
51
San Felipe Wash Trail
50
78
Los Puertecitos
San Felipe Creek
Julian
N
Imperial County
0
10
20 Kilometers
0
5
10 Miles
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Campsites

The view from San Gregorio (Camp #51) north-west towards Anza-Borrego's Coyote Canyon.

Photo: Greg Smestad

Driving Directions for Auto Route

CA 78 parallels the San Felipe Wash, the historic trail's route. Follow it west to the Yaqui Pass/County Road S3 intersection and turn north. Turn left on Borrego Springs Road. Turn left on Palm Canyon Dr. to the visitor center for Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The auto route skirts around the park to rejoin the historic route at Bautista Canyon. From the visitor center, turn left on Montezuma Grande/County Road S22. Where county Roads S22 and S2 intersect, continue west on S2, and at the intersection of S2 with CA 79, turn north on CA 79 to Riverside county.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

At Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, a short segment of hiking trail exists in the southeast section of the park and passes near the *San Gregorio* marker. In the northwest section, a trail parallels Anza's route through Coyote Canyon and contains markers for several Anza campsites. Due to the intense heat, the trails are best enjoyed in Spring and Fall and with ample drinking water.

About Your Visit to San Diego County

The expedition followed the San Felipe Creek (and Wash) from the marsh at San Sebastián to the Borrego Sink. Their horses and mules exhausted, some people continued on foot, and often there were two or three children on a horse. They opened wells at the Borrego Sink and continued onward under intense cold. Following the Coyote Creek, they passed into today's Anza–Borrego State Park and encountered people of the Cahuilla tribes.

An ocotillo plant in Borrego Springs welcomes you to the Anza-Borrego Desert

Photo: Ron Ory

Desert Trek

From Christmas Circle in Borrego Springs, take Borrego Springs Rd. north to the Galleta Meadows Anza Memorial Plaque. Take the Henderson Canyon Rd. turnoff east to the Horse Camp. Continuing to Di Giorgio Rd., the paved road ends, but off-road vehicles can proceed to the gate at Middle Willows. Hikers, bikers and equestrians can go further to Upper Willows and camps in Riverside County. The trail along the Coyote Creek is often closed to protect the fragile ecosystem of the Bighorn Sheep (Borrego) that give the park its name, so check with the Park's Visitor Center for details and updates.

Sites of Interest

A. Ocotillo Wells and Expedition Camps #50 and #51

After camping along a portion of the San Felipe Wash, they passed through a gap in the clay hills on December 19, 1775. Anza called the previous night's camp (at the Wash) *Los Puertecitos*, or the Little Passes. It is commemorated with California Historic Landmark No. 635, located on state highway 78, 1.6 miles east of the town of Ocotillo Wells. Nearby, the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area has a marked trail that allows hikers to explore the area. Continuing northwest, Camp #51 was at *San Gregorio*, and is probably today's Borrego Sink located on another portion of the Wash about four miles southeast of the Borrego Valley airport. To the northwest of the airport, a peak named Font's Point can be seen that affords panoramic vistas of the expedition's path (access off of S-22).

B. Anza–Borrego Desert State Park and Expedition Camps #52 and #53

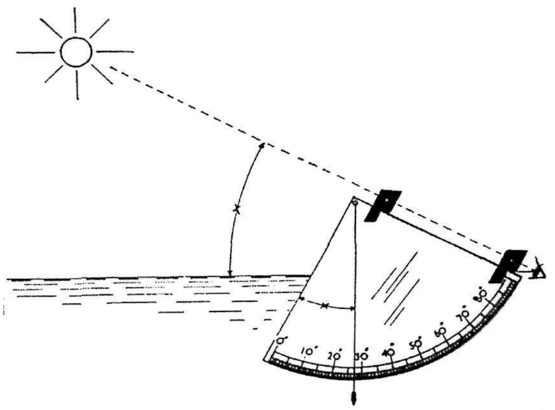
From December 20 to 22, 1775, Camp #52 was made along the Coyote Creek at *El Vado* (The Ford). With plentiful water from the creek and a little pasturage nearby, the animals recovered and the colonists could rest. The site is within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park (33° 20.6´N, 116° 23.6´W), six miles northwest of Borrego Springs at the entrance to the Horse Camp. A short distance to the east is the Desert Gardens portion of the park created by the Anza-Borrego Foundation. Traveling up the creek and canyon, the expedition's next camp (#53) was at *Santa Catarina*, situated at Lower Willows (33° 22.28´N, 116° 26.38´W). The campsites are both marked with California Historic Landmark plaques. The park itself is the largest California State Park, and contains two stretches of Anza's route. These trails provide a rare opportunity to precisely follow in the footsteps of the expedition surrounded by terrain that has changed little since Anza's passage. Portions of the park's trails are open to 4-wheel drive vehicles from the south and north, but closed at Middle Willows, so there is no through-driving. The park's Visitor Center (200 Palm Canyon Dr., Borrego Springs) features interpretive exhibits on the desert environment and the local Native tribe.

C. Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Camp #67)

Although not an official part of the National Historic Trail, Anza, Font and a group of soldiers diverted here to offer their assistance after the expedition reached Mission San Gabriel (near Los Angeles). Members of the *Kumeyaay* (KumeYAAY) tribe had revolted, killing a priest and had burned the Mission San Diego. While there (January 11-February 8), Font used his *quadrant* to measure the altitude of the Sun and thus determine the latitude of the San Diego Presidio (32°44.5´N). Such readings, taken throughout the journey, were amazingly accurate and can be verified today using modern electronic Global Positioning Systems.

Learning On The Trail in San Diego County

Questions on the Trail



Font's quadrant was a protractor with a viewing tube on one side and a string (and weight) that pointed directly to the ground. From the angle of the sun in the sky and the date, the latitude was determined. On September 29, 1775, Father Font writes, "...with the *astronomical* Quadrant of the expedition...I calculated the latitudes by some tables...And finally, for the satisfaction of experts, in all the observations which I made, I shall record the meridian altitude of the lower limb of the sun which the quadrant showed according to the horizontal wire of its glass."

Question: When you are in the desert, why would it be especially important to know exactly where you are and where you are going? What is a Global Positioning System?

Drawing (above): Maritime Museum, San Diego

On the CD: Santa Catarina Springs

The *Springs and Coyote Creek* (listen to this track at the beginning of the audio file for Riverside County). Anza and the colonists followed the Coyote Creek upstream along banks covered in cattails and willows. Near Camp #52, (December 21 and 22, 1775), women of the Cahuilla tribe fled when they saw the expedition, leaving their belongings. Anza returned the items when others of their tribe returned later. Camp #53 was at the springs itself, the major source of the creek. Coyotes (*Canis latrans*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and other animals still depend upon this creek, and can find their way to it to drink and find food.

Photo: Greg Smestad

Additional Resources

Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area – 172 Highway 78, P.O. Box 360, Borrego Springs, CA 92004; tel.: 760-767-5391,web:ohv.parks.ca.gov

Anza–Borrego Desert State Park – 200 Palm Canyon Drive, Borrego Springs, CA 92004; tel.: 760-767-5311, web: parks.ca.gov

Anza-Borrego Foundation
P.O. Box 2001,
595 Palm Canyon Drive,
Suite A, Borrego Springs,
CA 92004; tel.: 760-767-0446, web: theabf.org

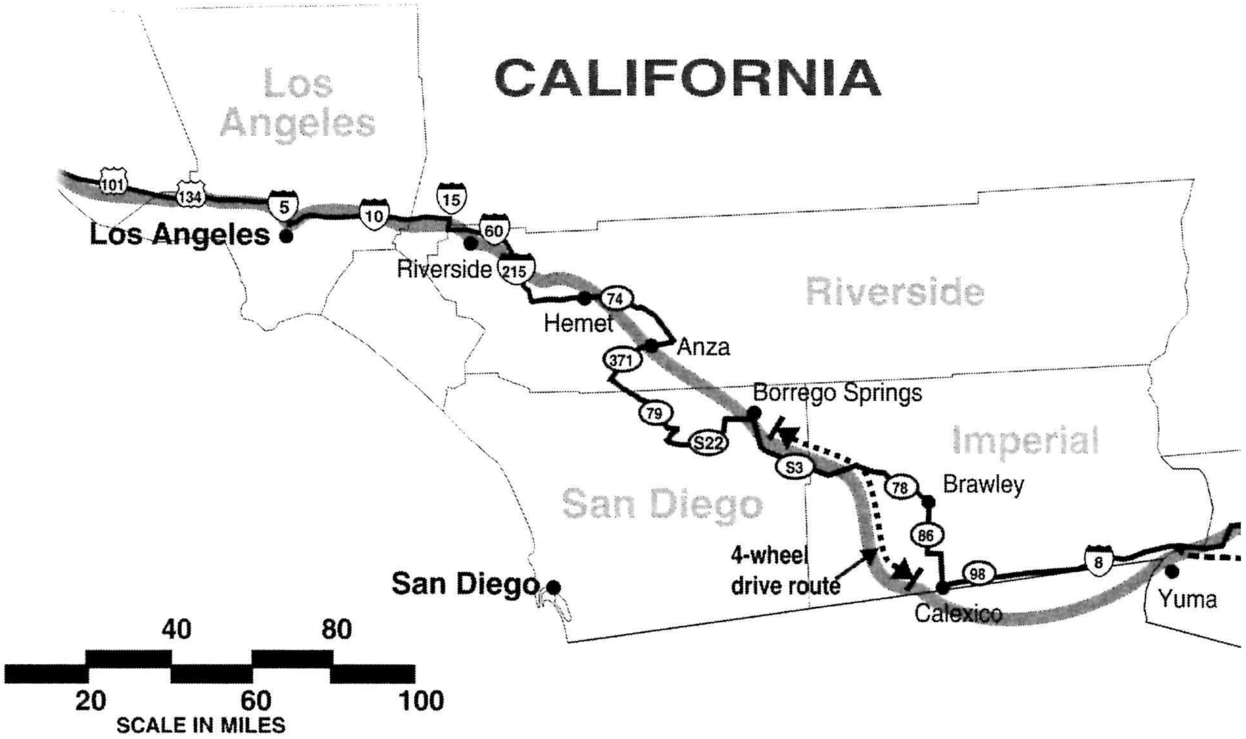
San Diego Presidio Site and Junipero Serra Museum – 2727 Presidio Drive, Presidio Park
San Diego, CA 92138;
tel.: 619-297-3258,
web: sandiegohistory.org

Mission San Diego de Alcala – 10818 San Diego Mission Rd., San Diego, CA 92108;
tel.: 619-281-8449,
web: missionsandiego.com

The Nautical Almanac, Astronomical Applications Department,U.S. Naval Observatory – 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington, DC 20392;
tel.: 202-762-1617,
web: //aa.usno.navy.mil

Celestial Observation Handbook and Ephemeris
310 E. 6th Street; Rolla, MO, 65401;
tel.: 573-364-6362,
web: rollanet.org/~eksi

Riverside County – Christmas Eve's Camp to the Santa Ana River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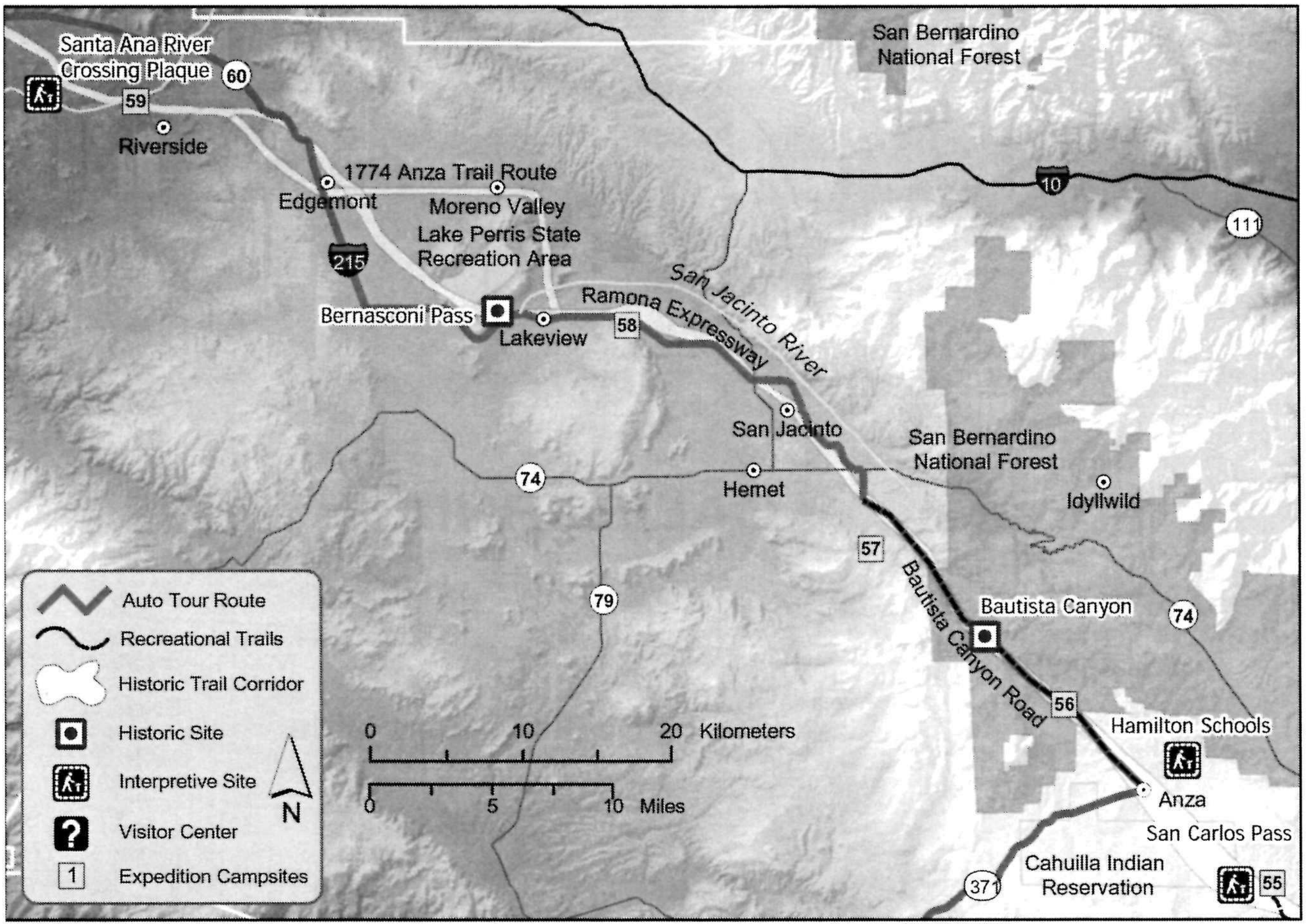
SCALE IN MILES

Riverside County – Christmas Eve's Camp to the Santa Ana River


Santa Ana River Crossing Plaque
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59
Riverside
1774 Anza Trail Route
Edgemont
Moreno Valley
Lake Perris State Recreation Area
215
Bernasconi Pass
Lakeview
Ramona Expressway
58
San Jacinto River
San Bernardino National Forest
10
111
San Jacinto
San Bernardino National Forest
Idyllwild
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Hemet
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79
Bautista Canyon Road
Bautista Canyon
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Hamilton Schools
Anza
San Carlos Pass
Cahuilla Indian Reservation
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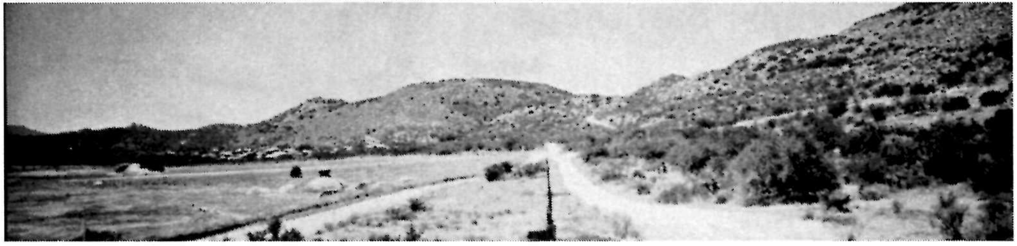


The view north at San Carlos Pass near the Pacific Crest Trail, Terwilliger Valley and Nance Canyon.

Photo: Phil Valdez

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Follow CA 79 north to its intersection with CA 371. Turn northeast on CA 371 and stop in the town of Anza. Continuing on, turn left (north) on Bautista Canyon Rd. to the San Bernardino National Forest, where the road is unpaved for several miles. Continue to Fairview Ave. in Hemet, and turn right (north). At its intersection with Florida Ave./CA 74, turn west (left) onto CA 74. Turn north (right) on Mountain Ave., which becomes the Ramona Expressway. Follow this expressway west to Lake Perris and then I-215. Go north on I-215 to CA-60, and go west on I-60. In Riverside or Rubidoux, visit the Santa Ana River. Continue on CA-60 to I-15, and go north on I-15 and take I-10 west.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

From the town of Anza, or from the Pacific Crest Trail, one can hike back to the Upper Willows in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Alternatively, you can start at the southern end of the park and hike up Coyote Canyon. You can also stretch your legs in the San Bernardino National Forest, or at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and walk around the Lake Perris area. The Santa Ana River area contains trails as well.

A portion (above) of Font's map showing the camp at San Carlos Pass. It was from there on December 28, 1775 that Anza writes, to the governor of California, *Fernando de Rivera y Moncada*, and says of the colonists "...since they have been in the service for eight months, the clothing they were given has been destroyed and worn out. Because of that, and because the season is so raw, they are in need of reparation. Therefore, I have taken this opportunity to give Your Honor this notice that, if you do not feel it is inconvenient, you might send someone to find a provision of underclothing. That is truly what is needed by all the men, women and children. Of course, they will be able to make do with their exterior clothing and the use of some blankets until they have such [underclothing]." *The letter was sent ahead to San Gabriel.*

About Your Visit to Riverside County

The expedition continued up Coyote Canyon and camped at the top of Upper Willows on Christmas Eve. Here, they met natives of the *Cahuilla* tribe (they called the "Dancers"), and the colonists later held a fandango. Traveling on via Bautista Canyon, they followed the San Jacinto River and reached the Santa Ana River, where they camped on New Year's Eve. They then proceeded westerly toward Mission San Gabriel.

Sites of Interest

A. Anza–Borrego Desert State Park and Expedition Camp #54
The expedition's Christmas Eve stop was at the "Fig Tree Spring" in the Anza–*Borrego* Desert State Park. A marker commemorates the birth of Salvador Ygnacio Linares on that night. Motorized vehicles are prohibited in this area of the park, but hikers can reach the area from the town of Anza, or from the south (San Diego County). Maps are available at the visitor center.

B. *Puerto de San Carlos* (San Carlos Pass) and Expedition Camp #55
On December 26, 1776, Font writes "...at once I noted the change in the landscape, for now we saw some scrub live oaks and other small trees...This place has a spring of water and a small arroyo nearby, with plentiful and good grass." The pass is in Terwilliger Valley at the upper end of Coyote Canyon about seven miles southeast of the town of Anza. The area of the camp is now on a privately owned ranch, but can be accessed by hikers from the Pacific Crest Trail. In the nearby town of Anza, interpretive exhibits are found at the Hamilton Schools and Library complex (57550 Mitchell Road).

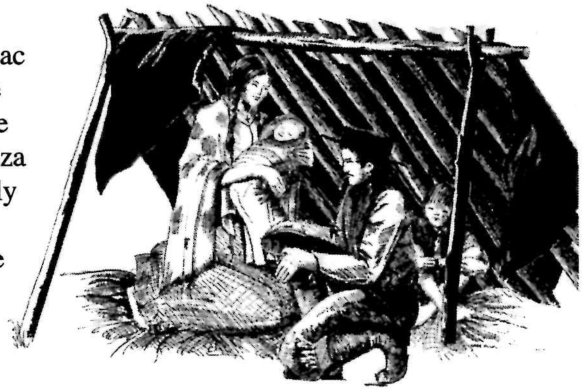
C. San Bernardino National Forest and Expedition Camp #56 and #57
A broad, bowl–shaped valley between Cahuilla Mountain and Bautista Canyon, the area of Camp #56 at Tripp Flats can be viewed from the road. Take Cary Rd. north off Highway 371 outside of Anza. This joins Tripp Flats Rd. which then ends at Bautista Canyon Road. Most of the latter road is within the San Bernardino National Forest. Eight miles of it are unpaved and allow one to experience rare well-preserved chaparral and riparian landscapes on the historic route.

D. San Jacinto Wildlife Area, Lake Perris and Expedition Camp #58
With the San Jacinto mountains at their right, the expedition traveled north and camped near a lake that Anza had named in 1774 after his supporter, *Viceroy Bucareli*. On December 30, 1776, Father Font noted "large white flocks" of geese. Today's Bernasconi Pass (along the Ramona Expressway) was used by the expedition to travel from their camp to the Alessandro Valley south of Riverside. Today, one can visit the Lake Perris State Recreation Area and the nearby San Jacinto Wildlife Area. An Anza trail marker is found at the southern end of the lake.

E. Santa Ana River Crossing and Expedition Camp #59
Both Anza expeditions crossed the river here, and it was the New Year's Eve campsite for the 1775–76 expedition. Riverside County Regional Parks offers two Anza-related sites. The Camp #59 and river crossing sites are both within the Martha McLean–Anza Narrows Park (5759 Jurupa Ave.) in Riverside. At their Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum (4307 Briggs St. off Rubidoux Blvd.), living history programs describe how Anza expedition descendants lived.

Learning On The Trail in Riverside County

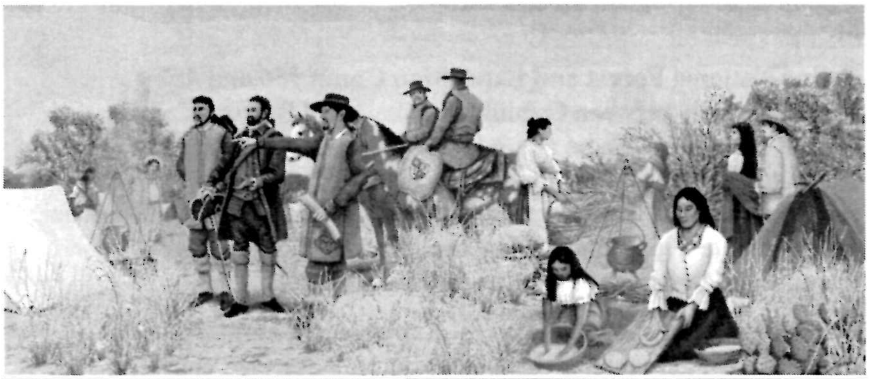
Questions on the Trail



Drawing by: Sara Dick

On the trek from Tubac to San Francisco, one woman died and three babies were born. Anza brought approximately 197 settlers, 87 of whom were under the age of 12.

On Christmas Eve, writes Anza, "At ten forty-five at night she [the mother] happily gave birth to a boy, which makes three who have been born between the presidio of Tubac and this place, not counting two others who were given time for their deliveries. These and three others who were born before reaching San Miguel de Horcasitas make a total of eight, all while on the march, without having lost but one woman."
Question: How are traveling families now similar to those that Anza brought to California? How are they different?



Graphic: Bill Singleton

On the CD: Fandango and Nativity

Coyote Creek; Music for Fandango. *La Xameico; Pedida de la Posada*. Christmas Eve's camp and merriment was in Coyote Canyon where the fourth fandango took place. Anza passed out a pint of liquor to each colonist, but with Font's protest, and they ate beef. That night, a little before midnight, on the Holy Eve of the Nativity, a baby boy, Salvador Ygnacio Linares, was born. Dating from the 16th century, la Posada is traditionally sung at Christmas. It tells of Joseph and Mary, who is with child, traveling to Bethlehem where they have difficulty finding lodging (*posada*). The Anza Trail travelers might well have made comparisons to their own difficult journey.

Additional Resources

Anza–Borrego Desert State Park – 200 Palm Canyon Drive, Borrego Springs CA 92004; tel.: 760-767-5311, web: parks.ca.gov

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Association – 5325 Elkhorn Blvd., PMB #256 Sacramento, CA 95842; tel.: 916-349-2109, web: pcta.org

Hamilton Schools – 57550 Mitchell Road Town of Anza, CA 92539; tel.: 909-763-1840

San Bernardino National Forest, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument – 51-500 Highway 74, Palm Desert, CA 92260; tel.: 760-862-9984, web:fs.fed.us/r5/sanbernardino

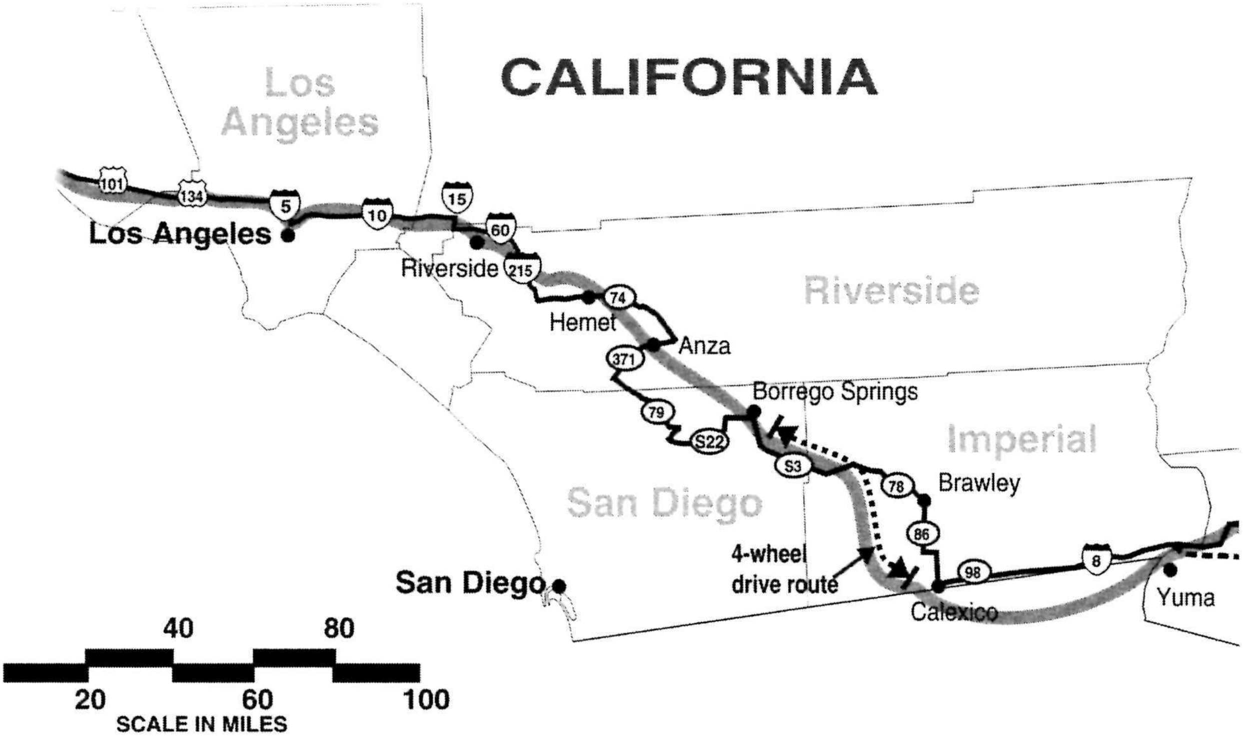
Lake Perris State Recreation Area – 17801 Lake Perris Drive Perris, CA 92571; tel.: 951-940-5603, web: parks.ca.gov

San Jacinto Wildlife Area California Dept. of Fish and Game – 1812 9th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814; tel.: 909-597-9823, web: dfg.ca.gov/lands

Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park, Riverside County Regional Parks – 5759 Jurupa Ave., Riverside CA 92506; tel.: 951-683-1653, web: riversidecountyparks.org

Los Angeles County – San Gabriel to Hidden Water

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL


CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles
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134
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Los Angeles
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15
60
Riverside
215
Riverside
74
Hemet
Anza
371
Borrego Springs
79
S22
S3
Imperial
78
Brawley
San Diego
86
4-wheel drive route
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8
San Diego
Calexico
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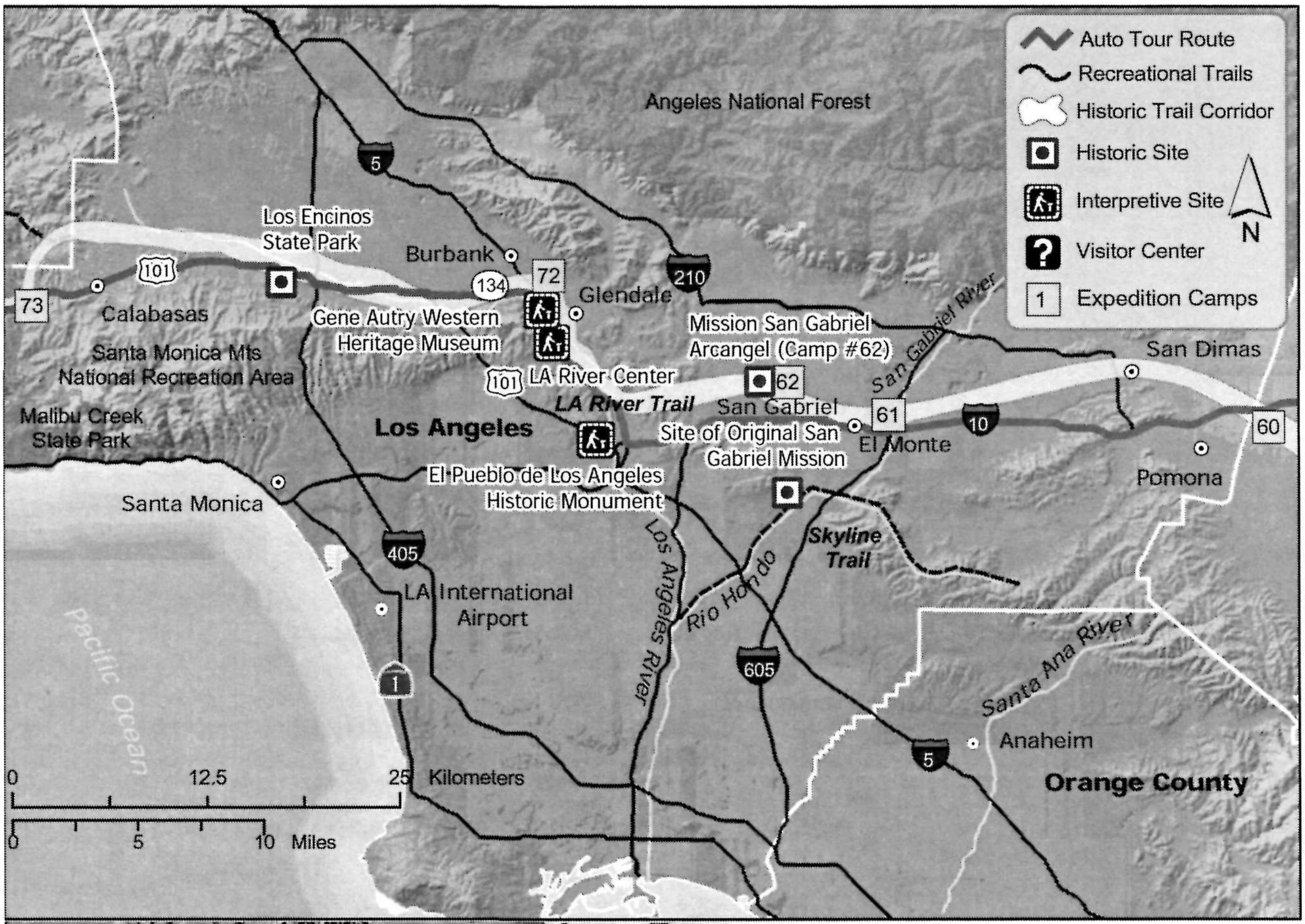
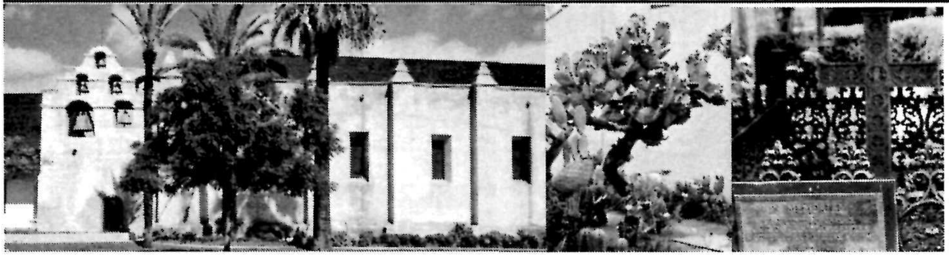
SCALE IN MILES

Los Angeles County – San Gabriel to Hidden Water


Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Camps
N
Angeles National Forest
5
Los Encinos State Park
Burbank
72
134
210
Glendale
101
73
Calabasas
Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum
Santa Monica Mts National Recreation Area
Malibu Creek State Park
Mission San Gabriel Arcangel (Camp #62)
62
San Gabriel River
San Dimas
101
LA River Center
LA River Trail
San Gabriel
Site of Original San Gabriel Mission
61
10
El Monte
60
Pomona
Los Angeles
El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument
Santa Monica
405
Skyline Trail
Rio Hondo
Los Angeles River
LA International Airport
Pacific Ocean
1
605
Santa Ana River
Anaheim
5
Orange County
0
12.5
25 Kilometers
0
5
10 Miles



Scenes from today's Mission San Gabriel, the mission itself, a *tuna* (cactus) in its gardens and a memorial to Rivera y Moncada and Father Garcés. Photo: NPS and Ron Ory

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Continue west on I-10. As you approach downtown Los Angeles (L.A.), take the New Avenue exit north to S. Ramona St. to visit the Mission San Gabriel, and the *Gabrieliño-Tongva* portion of Smith Park (about half a kilometer east of the Mission). To get to the park, turn right at Junipero Serra Dr. to W. Broadway. To continue onward, return to I-10 west to I-5. From I-5, take the Pasadena Freeway off-ramp to the Figueroa St. exit. Turn left onto Avenue 26 to the Los Angeles River Center and Gardens. Get directions to El *Pueblo* de Los Angeles Historic Monument, the birthplace of Los Angeles in 1781. Continue north on I-5, turn west on CA 134 and transition to US 101 north.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

The Los Angeles River Trail (570 West Avenue 26) is an enjoyable way for hikers and bikers to travel from the 4,000-acre Griffith Park to Elysian Park. Along the Rio Hondo and Skyline trails hikers and wildlife collect from within this busy city. Access of the Skyline trail is from the Whitter Narrows Nature Center. Leaving L. A., trails at the Los Encinos and Malibu Creek State Parks, both off 101, can also be explored.

About Your Visit to Los Angeles County

The expedition entered the county from the east past San Dimas and went on to Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The colonists stayed at the mission for about six weeks while Anza, Font and some soldiers went to San Diego to help quell an American Indian rebellion there. Later, the colonists traveled west from the mission to cross the Los Angeles River, entering the San Fernando Valley and crossing the Simi Hills at Calabasas.

Sites of Interest

A. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and Expedition Camp #62 (and #71)
On January 4, 1776, the expedition reached the mission, their first outpost of the Spanish empire in (*Alta*) California. Anza had visited the mission at its first site on his 1774 trip, and the current site on his colonizing expedition. He remained January 4-6,1776, and then went to San Diego. Camps #63 to #70 were therefore during that side-trip. Returning February 12, he continued to Monterey on February 21 with most of the colonists. The mission today (537 West Mission Drive, San Gabriel) is a working parish, with a museum and gardens. Nearby, take the City of San Gabriel historical walk and visit Smith Park (232 W. Broadway) to learn about the Gabrieliño-Tongva people. The Whittier Narrows Recreation Area (1000 N. Durfee Ave. in S. El Monte) features ranger tours and bird-watching walks. Near its southeastern edge at the *Río* (River) Hondo, a plaque (at the southwest corner N. San Gabriel Blvd. and N. Lincoln Ave.) marks the location of the first mission.

B. El Pueblo de la Reina Los Angeles Historic Monument
One contingent of settlers, led by *Fernando de Rivera y Moncada*, used the Anza trail in 1781 to found the pueblo of Los Angeles (L.A.). During that expedition (which was divided into three parties) Rivera and Father Garcés, were killed at Yuma by the Quechan tribe that had been so friendly to Anza. Now in downtown Los Angeles, the site of the original settlement includes the Plaza, Olvera Street, the Ávila Adobe Museum, and other historic buildings (125 Paseo de la Plaza).

C. Elysian Park and Griffith Park to Expedition Camp #72
At Elysian Park (929 Academy Road, L.A.), a plaque (CA #655) placed at the North Broadway entrance to the park indicates that the Portolá party crossed the Los Angeles River (Río Porciúncula) at the site of today's Broadway Bridge. It's believed that the Anza expedition crossed here also. Along the L.A. River Trail, a large mural depicts abstract images of Anza and indigenous people along the concrete walls of the flood-control channel. The expedition's camp for February 21, 1776 (#72, Puertezuelo) was inside Griffith Park, where today can be found the The Autry Museum of Western Heritage (4700 Zoo Drive), where the 1772 Joseph María García Manuscript can be found that contains music of Anza's time.

D. Malibu Creek State Park to Expedition Camp #73
Camp was made on February 22, 1776 at *Agua Escondida* (hidden water). Its exact location is uncertain. Today, nearby Malibu Creek State Park (34° 6.198' N, 118° 43.986' W) is within the Santa Monica Mountains and incorporates Las Virgenes Creek. An Anza Pageant and reenactment is held in February at the park's Sepúlvada Adobe. The nearby Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area includes Satwiwa Native American Indian Natural Area and Culture Center.

The Anza mural at the Los Angeles River.
Photo: NPS

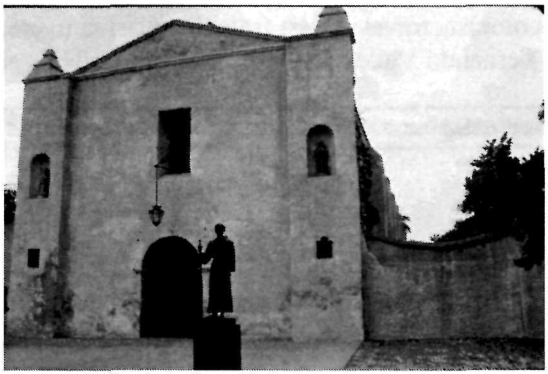
L.A. People

Near the original San Gabriel Mission were the sites of the Isantgangna and Aquibit *Rancherias*. These were Native American villages of the Gabrieliño-Tongva people who had lived in the area for thousands of years before Father Serra founded the Mission in 1771. One of the first non-native settlers of L.A. was José Vicente Féliz, an Anza expedition member. His wife had died in childbirth at La Canoa on the first night out from Tubac, but his large family lived on. Griffith Park is part of the original Los Féliz land grant, while the City of Los Angeles is on a large piece of *pueblo* lands granted by Carlos III, King of Spain, in 1781. More than half of the original settlers of the *pueblo* had African ancestors. All the *pobladores* were free to start a new life.

Learning On The Trail in Los Angeles County

Questions on the Trail

On March 24, 1776, Fr. Francisco Garcés arrived at the Mission San Gabriel after wandering through the Colorado and Mojave deserts with Sebastián Tarabal. He stayed two weeks, and he presided over the marriage of expedition member Feliciana Arballo to Juan Francisco López on April 7, with Sebastián and Sgt. Grijalva serving as witnesses.



Mission San Gabriel Photo: Ron Ory

On his way back home from Monterey to San Miguel de Horcasitas, Anza returned to Mission San Gabriel on April 29, 1776 with several soldiers and Father Font.
Question: By how many days did they miss Father Garcés? By how many days did they miss the marriage? Question: Could they visit the Los Angeles *Pueblo*?

On the CD: The Morning Hymn of the Missions

El Cantico del Alba and the *Alabado* (on the psaltery)
After much hardship, the Anza party arrived at the Mission San Gabriel on January 4, 1776. Father Font's journal states that he played his *psalterio* (psaltery) on January 6 at the Mass where thanks were given for delivering the colonists safely to California. Anza, Font and several soldiers left on January 7 with governor Fernando de Rivera y Moncada to help deal with an uprising of the local native tribe at Mission San Diego (the Kumeyaay) where a priest was killed. The uprising having been over before their arrival, Anza and his men never fought the natives there, and felt somewhat useless. On February 9, they left San Diego for San Gabriel and, upon their arrival, learned that some deserters had stolen chocolate, mules and other supplies (Moraga went after them and later caught up to them near the Colorado River.) Back at San Gabriel, Anza was understandably depressed about the delays to the expedition, the dwindling supplies for the colonists, the lack of cooperation of Rivera and the deserters. Font played his psaltery for him on February 18 to cheer him up. Perhaps *El Cántico del Alba* was one of the songs Font played. It was well known at all the missions. Both songs can still be heard today during musical performances at missions throughout California.

Additional Resources

Mission San Gabriel Arcángel – 428 S. Mission Dr., San Gabriel, CA 91776; tel.: 626-457-3048, web: sangabrielmission.org

Smith Park – San Gabriel Parks and Recreation Dept 425 S. Mission Drive, San Gabriel, California 91776; tel.: 626-308-2875, web: sangabrielcity.com/

Whittier Narrows Park & Nature Center – L.A. County Department of Parks and Recreation; tel.: 626-575-5523, web: http://parks.co.la.ca.us

Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles Historic Monument – 125 Paseo de la Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012; tel.: 213-625-5045, web: cityofla.org/ELP/

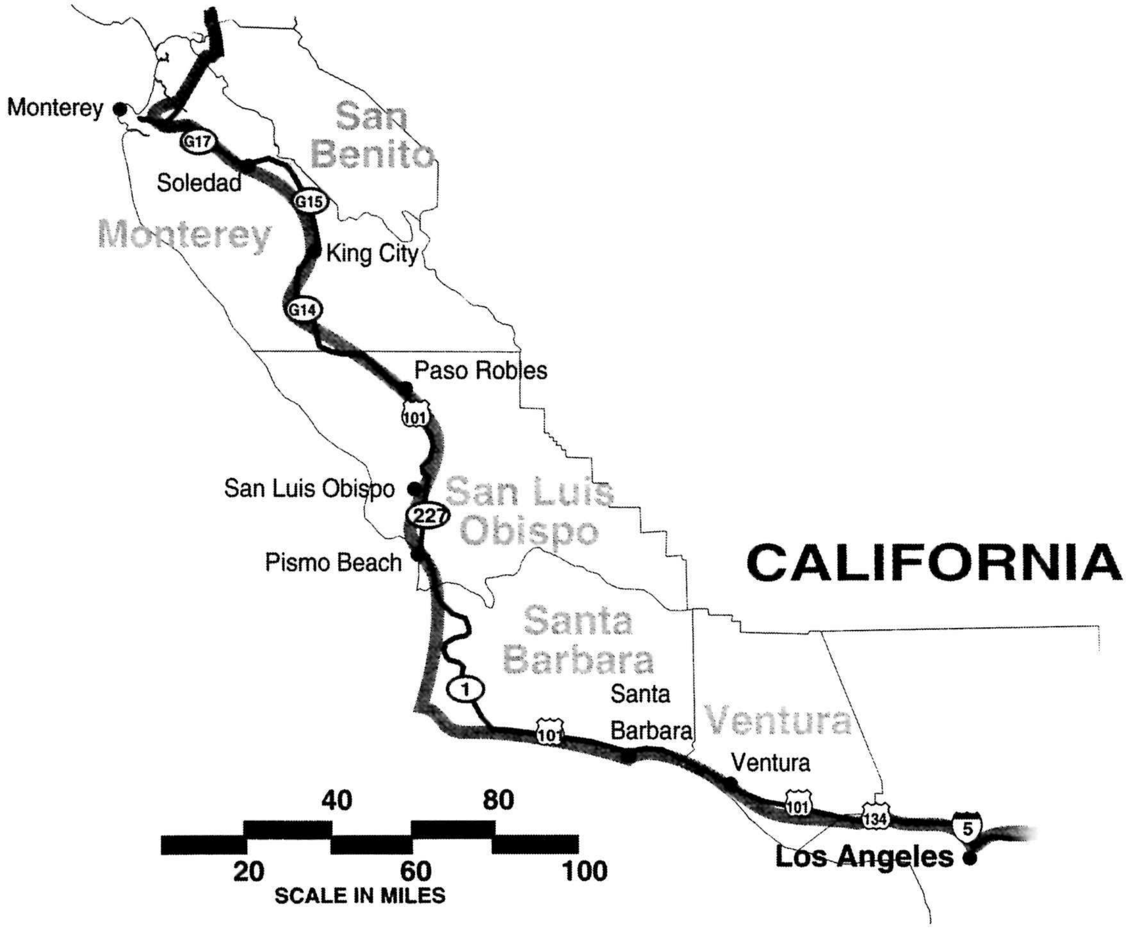
Elysian Park – 835 Academy Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90012; tel.: 213-485-5054, web: laparks.org/

Griffith Park – 4730 Crystal Springs Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90027; tel.: 323-913-4688, web: cityofla.org/RAP/

Los Angeles River Center – 570 W. Ave. 26 Los Angeles, CA 90065; tel.: 323-221-8900, web: lamountains.com

Los Encinos State Historic Park and Malibu Creek State Park; tel.: 818-251-2100; web: parks.ca.gov

Ventura County – Cuesta Grade and the Channel View


Monterey
San Benito
Soledad
G17
G15
Monterey
King City
G14
Paso Robles
101
San Luis Obispo
227
San Luis Obispo
Pismo Beach
CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara
1
101
Santa Barbara
Ventura
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Los Angeles
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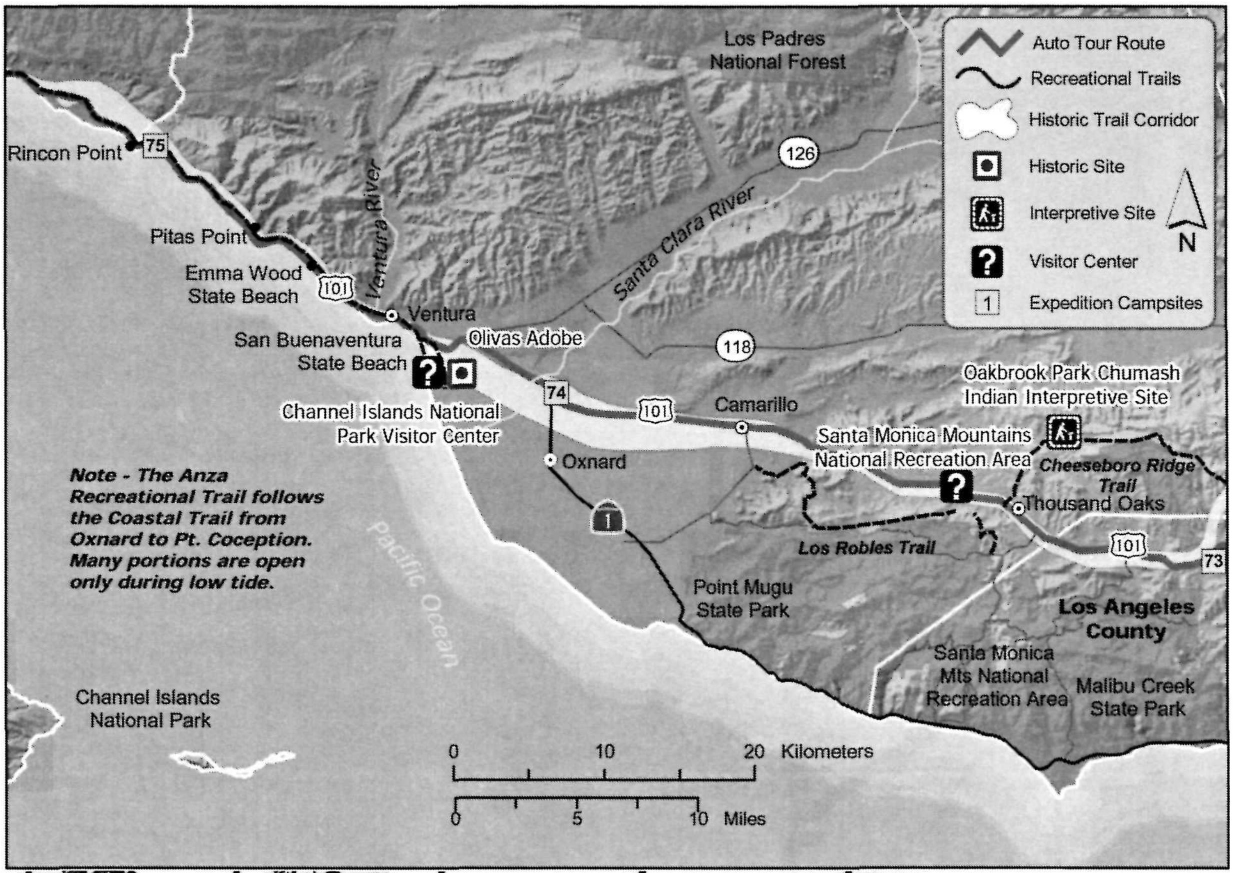
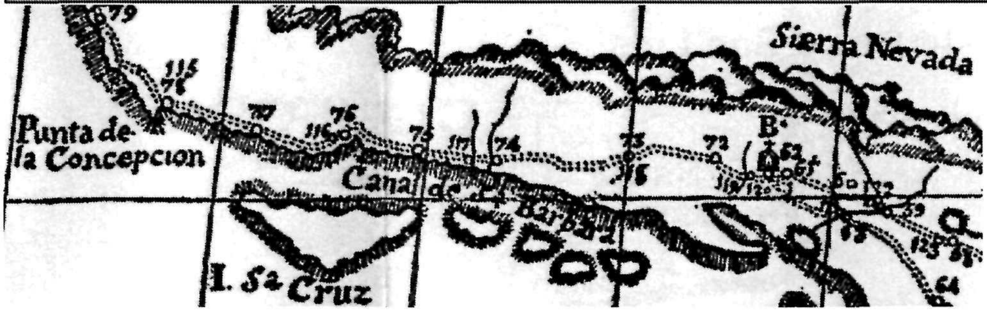
SCALE IN MILES

Ventura County – Cuesta Grade and the Channel View


Los Padres National Forest
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
N
Rincon Point
75
Pitas Point
Emma Wood State Beach
101
Ventura River
Ventura
Santa Clara River
126
118
San Buenaventura State Beach
Olivas Adobe
Channel Islands National Park Visitor Center
74
101
Camarillo
Oxnard
1
Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Interpretive Site
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Cheeseboro Ridge Trail
Thousand Oaks
Los Robles Trail
101
73
Pacific Ocean
Point Mugu State Park
Los Angeles County
Santa Monica Mts National Recreation Area
Malibu Creek State Park
Channel Islands National Park
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

Note - The Anza Recreational Trail follows the Coastal Trail from Oxnard to Pt. Coception. Many portions are open only during low tide.


Sierra Nevada
Punta de la Concepcion
Canal de S. Barbara
I. Sª Cruz
B

A detail of Font's map shows the "Channel of Santa Barbara" with five islands, including Santa Cruz Mission San Gabriel is labeled at "B" (camp #62) on the right side.

Driving Directions for Auto Route

From US 101 north, after entering the area of Thousand Oaks, take the Westlake exit east to Lang Ranch Parkway and the Oakbrook Chumash Interpretive Center. Continue north on US 101 to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Traveling onward on 101 north, look for signs to the beaches as you cross the Santa Clara River and come to the coastline in Ventura. Trails within these state parks provide an experience on the historic route of the Anza expedition. Near the Ventura marina, visit the Channel Islands National Park visitor center. Continue north on US 101 towards the City of Santa Barbara.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Hikers can enjoy Point Mugu Sate Park and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The latter contains nearly 17 miles of trail designated for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The coastal parks of San Buenaventura and Emma Wood State beaches, the Faria and Hobson County Parks and the recreation trail on the Ventura beach boardwalk all provide memorable ocean views.

About Your Visit to Ventura County

The expedition traveled northwest, and descended a steep grade (*cuesta*) where they encountered the Chumash tribe for the first time, as well as a good-sized spring of asphalt. They continued west to the the Santa Clara River and marveled at the sight of the Channel, the sea and the waterfowl nearby. Traveling along the coast, they crossed the Ventura River and camped at the northern border of Ventura at Rincon point.

Sites of Interest

A. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
The Anza trail's recreation route within the Recreation Area is parallel to the historic route and removed from it, but provides the visitor an experience in a landscape similar to that encountered by the expedition. Headquarters for the park is near the historic corridor at 401 W. Hillcrest Drive in Thousand Oaks (34° 11.25' N, 118° 53' W).

B. American Indian Cultural Centers
Anza encountered people of the *Gabrieliño-Tongva* and *Chumash* tribes. The Satwiwa Native American Culture Center, located at the northwest corner of the SMMNRA, and the Oakbrook Chumash Interpretive Center (290 Lang Ranch Pkwy, Thousand Oaks) provide exhibits on the culture these American Indian groups.

E. The Santa Clara River Area and Expedition Camp #74
On February 23, 1776, camp was at the Santa Clara River, where Font describes the river area as having many geese, ducks, cranes, and other fowl. Near their campsite, is the McGrath State Beach Campground and Santa Clara Estuary Natural Preserve, hosting one of the best bird-watching areas in California. The Channel Island National Park Visitor Center, at the river's outflow to the sea, provides information on Chumash culture and the pristine islands located offshore. It is located at 1901 Spinnaker Drive. A short distance inland is the Olivas Adobe (located at 4200 Olivas Park Drive). This restored adobe was the home of Don Raimundo Olivas, husband of the great granddaughter of Ramón Borjorques, an Anza expedition member. Cyclists can get to the area via the Pacific Coast Bike Route.

D. Mission San Buenaventura
Ventura is abbreviated from the name of the mission *San Buenaventura*. This ninth mission in California was dedicated March 31, 1782, long after Anza's expedition, but, it provides a place to experience a part of the Spanish colonial heritage. It is located at 211 E. Main St. in the city of Ventura. Nearby is the Albinger Archaeological Museum (113 E. Main St.) offering interpretation on the Chumash, Spanish and Mexican periods.

E. Coastal Parks and Beaches to Expedition Camp #75
The expedition traveled along the coastline, and crossed the Ventura River. A few miles further, Camp #75 (La Rinconada) was made near a Chumash village at Rincon Creek (Rincon Point) at the border with Santa Barbara county. Its Chumash name is believed to be Shuku. Several parks along the coast are directly on the historic route. These are San Buenaventura and Emma Wood State Beaches, and Faria and Hobson County Parks.

Chumash descendants along the Channel Coast demonstrate their seafaring skills with a *tomol* (boat) similar to that made by their ancestors

Photo: Benjamin Elstob, 1976 Reenactment

Tar and Oil

Tar and oil have long been known in the area, and the *Chumash* used tar to seal their boats. From the Diary of Pedro Font (Friday, February 23) "...in order to reach the long grade and finally, having descended the slope, some six [*leagues*] west to the [Santa Clara] river...At the foot of the *Cuesta Grande*, a large grade near a small village, there is a spring of water like a well; and at twelve paces from it there is a good-sized spring of asphalt there, and I learned afterward that near the mission of San Gabriel there is another one."

Today, oil platforms decorate the Channel coast.

Learning On The Trail in Ventura County

Questions on the Trail

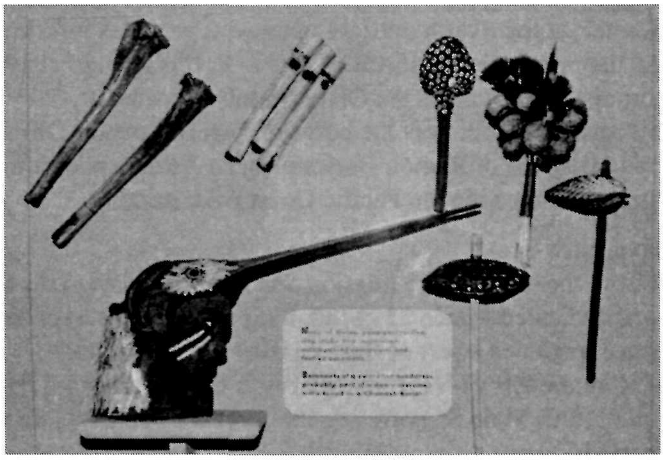
Rangers of the Channel Islands National Park conduct live underwater video programs from Anacapa Island. Visitors may view this program from the landing dock at this Island, or from the mainland visitor center. The "Parks as Classrooms" program brings the park to local schools.

On February 24, Father Font noted, "The Island of Santa Cruz is nearly triangular, and must be some twenty leagues long, and they say that it very thickly settled and very well wooded...the fathers told me that the *Viceroy* had instructed and ordered the officials to see to it that these islands should not be depopulated..."

Visit the Channel Islands, or the visitor center for the park.
Question: If Font's league was about 2 1/2 miles, then how big did he think Santa Cruz Island was? Was his estimate off by much?
Question: Who were the people that Font was talking about?

Question: How did these people get to the Islands?
What could they eat and how could they live?

On the CD: Chumash and the Channel



On the audio track for *Santa Barbara* County, listen to the sounds of Chumash whistles and other musical instruments. Pitas Point (near Faria County Park) was the site of a Chumash village, and was so named by the Portolá Expedition in 1769. On February 24, 1776, Father Font writes, "...the village of Los Pitos, so called because of the whistle which the men of the first expedition of Commander Portolá heard blown there all night."

Photo: Chumash instruments at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

Additional Resources

Santa Monica National Recreation Area – 401 W. Hillcrest Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360;
tel.: 805-370-2301,
web: nps.gov/samo

Oakbrook Chumash Interpretive Center – 3290 Lang Ranch Parkway, Thousand Oaks, CA 91361;
tel.: 805-492-8076, web: designplace.com/chumash

Olivas Adobe Historic Park – 4200 Olivas Park Dr. Ventura, CA 93001;
tel.: 805-644-4346,
web: ci.ventura.ca.us

Channel Islands National Park – 1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, CA; 93001;
tel.: 805-658-5730,
web: nps.gov/chis

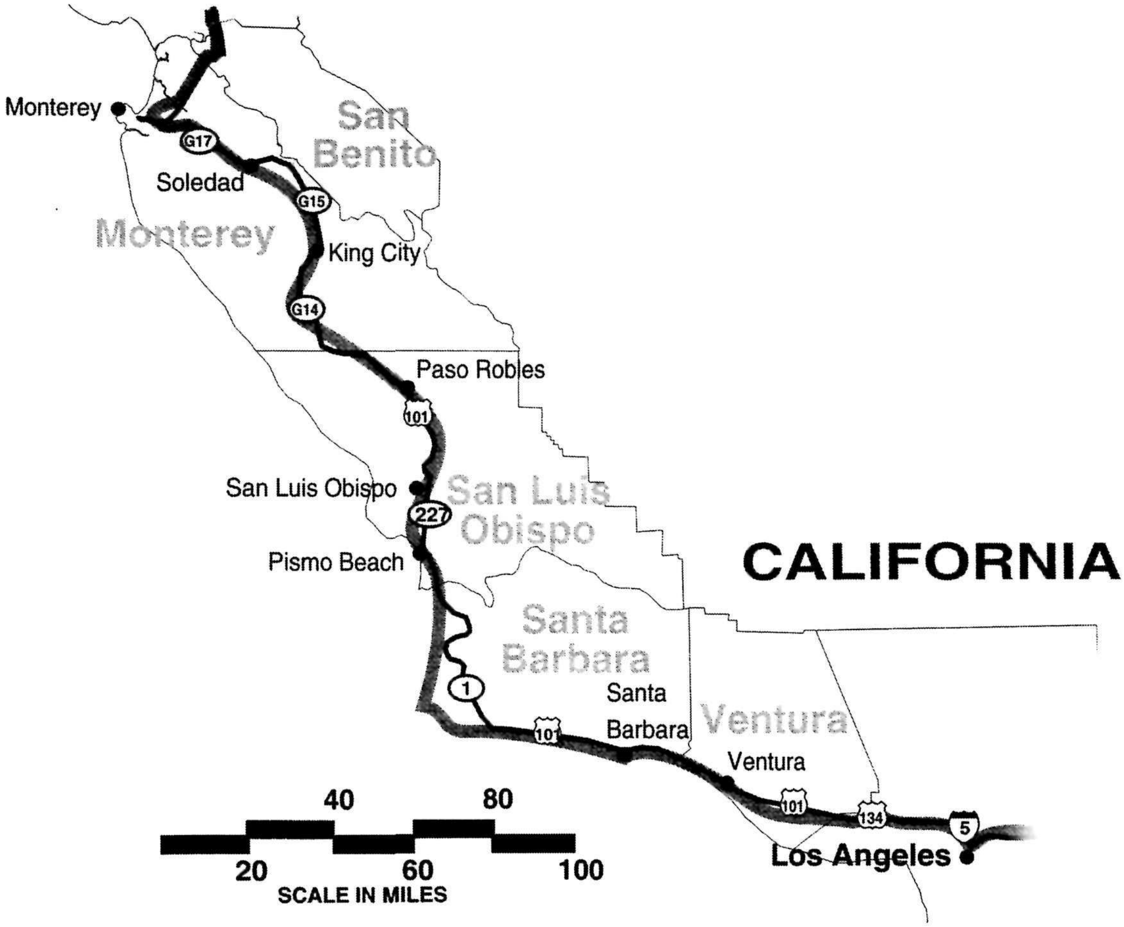
San Buenaventura Mission – 211 E. Main Street Ventura, CA 93001;
tel.: 805-643-4318,
web: sanbuenaventuramission.org

California State Parks Channel Coast District Headquarters – 911 San Pedro St., Ventura CA, 93001;
tel.: 805-585-1857,
web: http://parks.ca.gov/

Ventura County Parks Department – 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009;
tel.:805-654-3951,
web: http://gsa.countyofventura.org

Santa Barbara County – Along the Coast in Chumash Country

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL


Monterey
G17
Soledad
San Benito
G15
Monterey
King City
G14
Paso Robles
101
San Luis Obispo
227
San Luis Obispo
Pismo Beach
CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara
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Santa Barbara
Ventura
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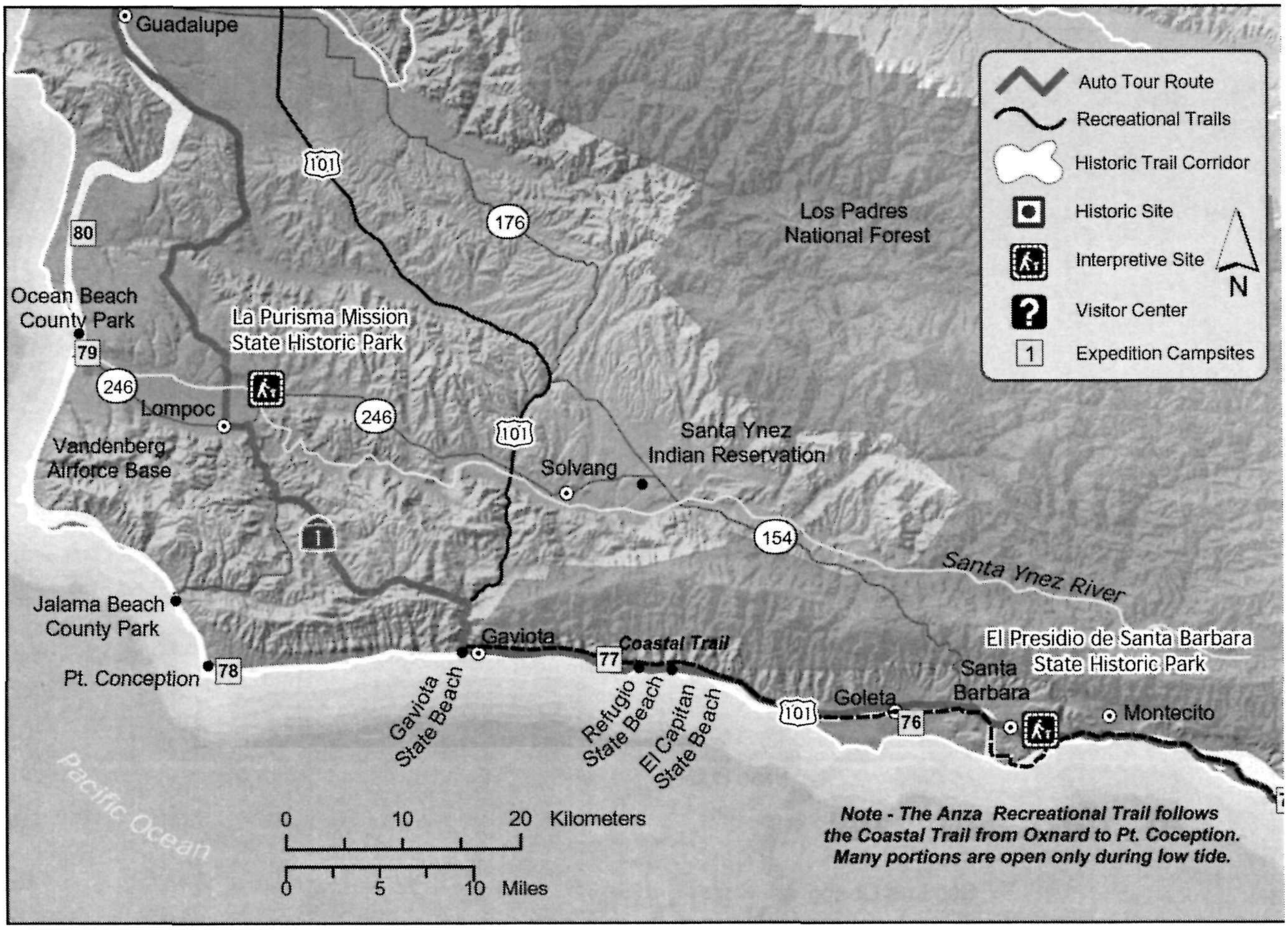
SCALE IN MILES

Santa Barbara County – Along the Coast in Chumash Country


Guadalupe
101
176
80
Ocean Beach County Park
79
La Purisma Mission State Historic Park
246
Lompoc
246
101
Vandenberg Airforce Base
Solvang
Santa Ynez Indian Reservation
Los Padres National Forest
1
154
Santa Ynez River
Jalama Beach County Park
Pt. Conception
78
Gaviota
Coastal Trail
77
Gaviota State Beach
Refugio State Beach
El Capitan State Beach
101
Goleta
76
El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park
Santa Barbara
Montecito
Pacific Ocean
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
? Visitor Center
1 Expedition Campsites
N
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

Note - The Anza Recreational Trail follows the Coastal Trail from Oxnard to Pt. Coception. Many portions are open only during low tide.

Similar to the ones described by Father Font, these Chumash huts, made of willow and *tule*, are at Mission *La Purísima*. Many of the Spanish names used by Font for Chumash villages, such as Carpintería, San Buenaventura, and the two villages (Dos Pueblos de San Pedro y San Pablo), are still names of nearby places. Photo: Ron Ory

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Continue north on US 101 to the City of Santa Barbara. Take the Carrillo Street exit east to Cañón Perdido Street and the El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park. The park offers exhibits on the history of the *American Indian,* Spanish, and Mexican periods. As you continue north on US 101, stop at any of the beach parks (Goleta County Beach Park or El Capitán, Refugio, or Gaviota State Beach Parks). A trail connects El Capitán and Refugio State Beach Parks. At Gaviota, the historic route continues along the coast, but the road turns north through Gaviota Pass. The auto tour route follows US 101 to CA 1 and the town of *Guadalupe*. To learn more, see "Continuing North".

Hiking/Biking Ideas

The Pacific Coast Bicycle Route from Ventura connects with bikeways in the City of Santa Barbara, and connects to this bike route north through the county. A hike and bike trail, the Aniso Trail links El Capitán and Refugio Beach Parks. "Aniso" means seagull in Chumash. The Andree Clark Bird Refuge (on Cabrillo Blvd. in Santa Barbara) gives hikers opportunities to see local wildlife at the coast.

Gaviota State Beach takes its name from the Spanish word for seagull. The Chumash lived in nearby villages they called "Khalam" (at Jalama Creek), "Onomyo" (Gaviota) and "Quasil" (Refugio Beach). Photo: NPS

Continuing North

Continue on US 101 to CA 1. Follow CA 1 through Lompoc and turn east on CA 249 and follow signs to *La Purísima* Mission State Historic Park. This site is not on the original Anza expedition route, which followed the coast, but allows one to experience a Spanish Mission community. Continue north on CA 1. Stop near Vandenberg Air Force Base. Continue north on CA 1 towards *Guadalupe*. From the area south of Guadalupe northward to Missions San Luis Obispo and San Antonio, the auto route closely follows Anza's.

About Your Visit to Santa Barbara County

Many colonists on the expedition marveled at Pacific Ocean. They saw waterspouts thrown up by whales, and passed through land of the Chumash peoples, whose skills impressed them. From these natives, they obtained some baskets, cups, trays, and many varieties of fish in exchange for glass beads. Going further, they crossed the Santa Maria River near the town of Guadalupe at the northern boundary of Santa Barbara County.

Sites of Interest

A. La Rinconada and Expedition Camp #75
Traveling past a village they called La *Carpintería*, camp was made on February 24, 1776 at La *Riconada* near the border with Ventura County. Here, Font describes the Native Americans, their skills, houses, sweathouses (*temescals*), money and boats (called *tomols*). The site of the camp is preserved in *Rincon* County Beach Park. Carpinteria State Beach is a few miles to the west, and offers Chumash interpretive programs.

B. El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park
Encompassing the original site of the 1782 Presidio, the park interprets life in California under Spanish rule. Some soldiers of the original garrison were members of the 1775–76 Anza expedition. It offers exhibits on the history of the Spanish and Mexican periods, and includes the Buenaventura Pico Adobe built by Anza expedition descendants. The address is 123 East Cañón Perdido St. in Santa Bárbara.

C. California State and County Beaches Expedition Camp #76-78
Goleta Beach County Park, the U.C. Santa Barbara campus, and the Santa Barbara Airport are the sites of the Chumash villages of Mescalitán (Camp #76). Font writes, "Here there are three large villages on the banks of the estuary, the largest one being on the road which we are traveling." *Mescalitán* is commemorated with a plaque along the Coast Route Trail at South Patterson Ave. and the Atascadero Creek Bikeway in Goleta. Along Anza's route, El Capitán, Refugio, and Gaviota State Beach Parks provide opportunities to interpret the natural environment and the native cultures at the time of the Anza expedition. Jalama County Beach offers an experience of the land and sea as the expedition might have seen it.

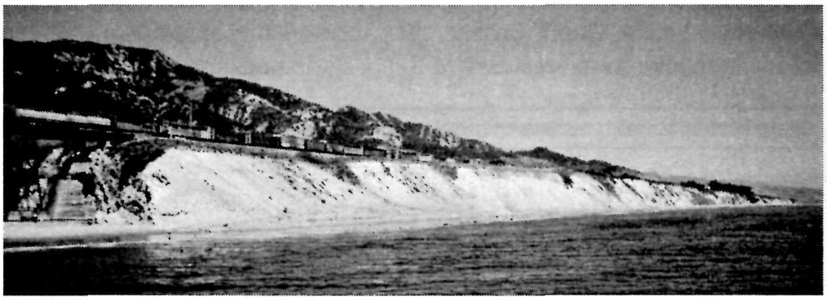
D. La Purísima Mission State Historic Park
This camp is at the mouth of today's Santa Ynez River and is within Ocean Beach County Park. Up the river to the east is Mission La Purísima. Although it's not on the historic Anza route and wasn't constructed until after the expedition, it's on the auto tour route. Visitors can see animals and plants of the missions and exhibits on the life that the Spanish settlers brought to the indigenous people. It is located at 2295 Purisima Road near Lompoc.

D. Vandenberg Air Force Base and Expedition Camps #79-80
Camps #79 and #80 are on Vandenberg Air Force Base, and access is restricted. The base offers weekly bus tours of the facility, much of it on Anza's route. Amtrak's Coast Starlight route from Ventura to San Luis Obispo is on the historic route. From Gaviota through Vandenberg Air Force Base, the train is the only way most members of the public can see the landscapes that Anza saw.

Learning On The Trail in Santa Barbara County

Questions on the Trail

Photo: Greg Smestad



Past Gaviota (above) at Point Conception, Font describes, "all the land is thickly covered with flowers, and green with a variety of grasses, good pasturage, and fragrant and useful plants." From Santa Barbara, you can explore the Anza Trail by train. Docents from the South Coast Railroad Museum provide onboard interpretive programs on Amtrak's Coast Starlight line. After visiting the museum or taking the train, answer the following questions –

Question: Where can you see futuristic rocket launching pads today on Anza's historic route?

Question: Are the hillsides grazed by cattle today (pasturage) as Font predicted? What would make the land good for this activity?

On the CD: Chumash and the Sea

Listen to Chumash descendant Mike Phillips as he describes his people. He supplies his hand-crafted Chumash musical instruments and artifacts to museums such as the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (2559 Puesta del Sol Road) where visitors can learn more about these peoples.

On Saturday, February 24, 1776, Father Font writes, "...They have commerce with [the tribes] of the Colorado River, with their cuentas or beads, consisting of flat, round, and small shells [*olivella*] which they hunt for in the sands of the beach, and of which they have long strings hung around the neck and on the head...Once I went near a hut which I saw open, to examine its structure, for among all the huts which I saw in all the journey these are the best. They are round in form, like a half orange, very spacious, large and high...The Indians are great fishermen and very ingenious. They make baskets of various shapes, and other things very well formed, such as wooden trays and boxes, and things made of stone. Above all, they build launches with which they navigate. They are very carefully made of several planks which they work with no other tools than their shells and flints. They join them at the seams by sewing them with very strong thread which they have, and fit the joints with pitch, by which they are made very strong and secure."

Additional Resources

Santa Barbara County Parks – 610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93105;
tel.: 568-2461,
web: sbparks.com

California State Parks Channel Coast District Headquarters – 911 San Pedro St., Ventura, CA, 93001;
tel.: 805-585-1847,
web: parks.ca.gov

El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park – 123 E. Cañón Perdido St., Post Office Box 388, Santa Barbara, CA 93102;
tel.: 805-965-0093,
web: sbthp.org

La Purísima Mission State Historic Park – 2295 Purisima Rd., Lompoc, CA 93436;
tel.: 805-733-3713,
web: lapurisimamission.org

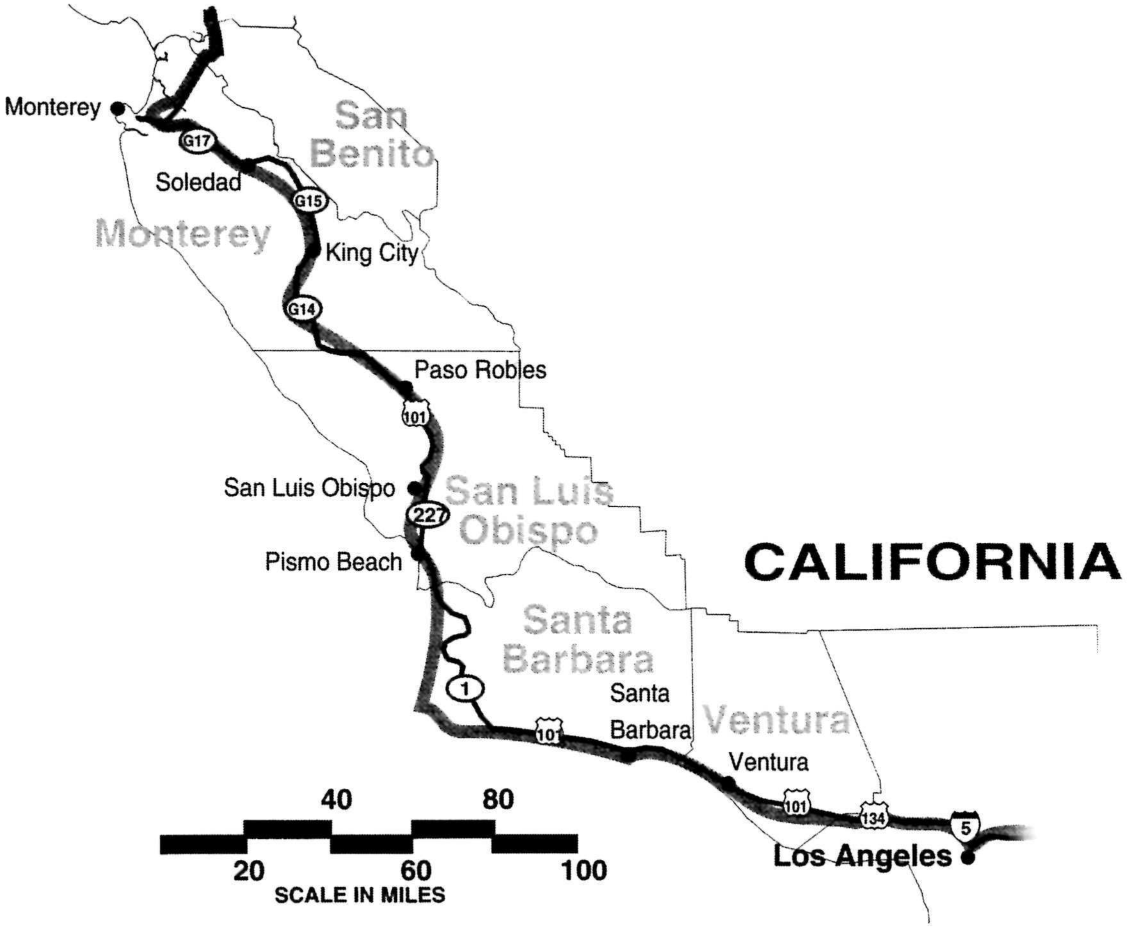
Vandenburg Air Force Base – 30 CES/CEVPC
806 13th St., Suite 116,
Vandenburg AFB, CA 93437;
tel.: 805-605-0748,
web: vandenberg.af.mil

Amtrak's Coast Starlight – 209 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101;
tel.: 800-872-7245,
web: amtrak.com

South Coast Railroad Museum– 300 North Los Carneros Road, Goleta, CA 93117; tel.: 805-964-3540,
web: goletadepot.org

San Luis Obispo County – From Dunes to the Nacimiento River

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL


Monterey
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Soledad
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Monterey
King City
G14
Paso Robles
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San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo
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Pismo Beach
CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara
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Santa Barbara
Ventura
Ventura
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Los Angeles
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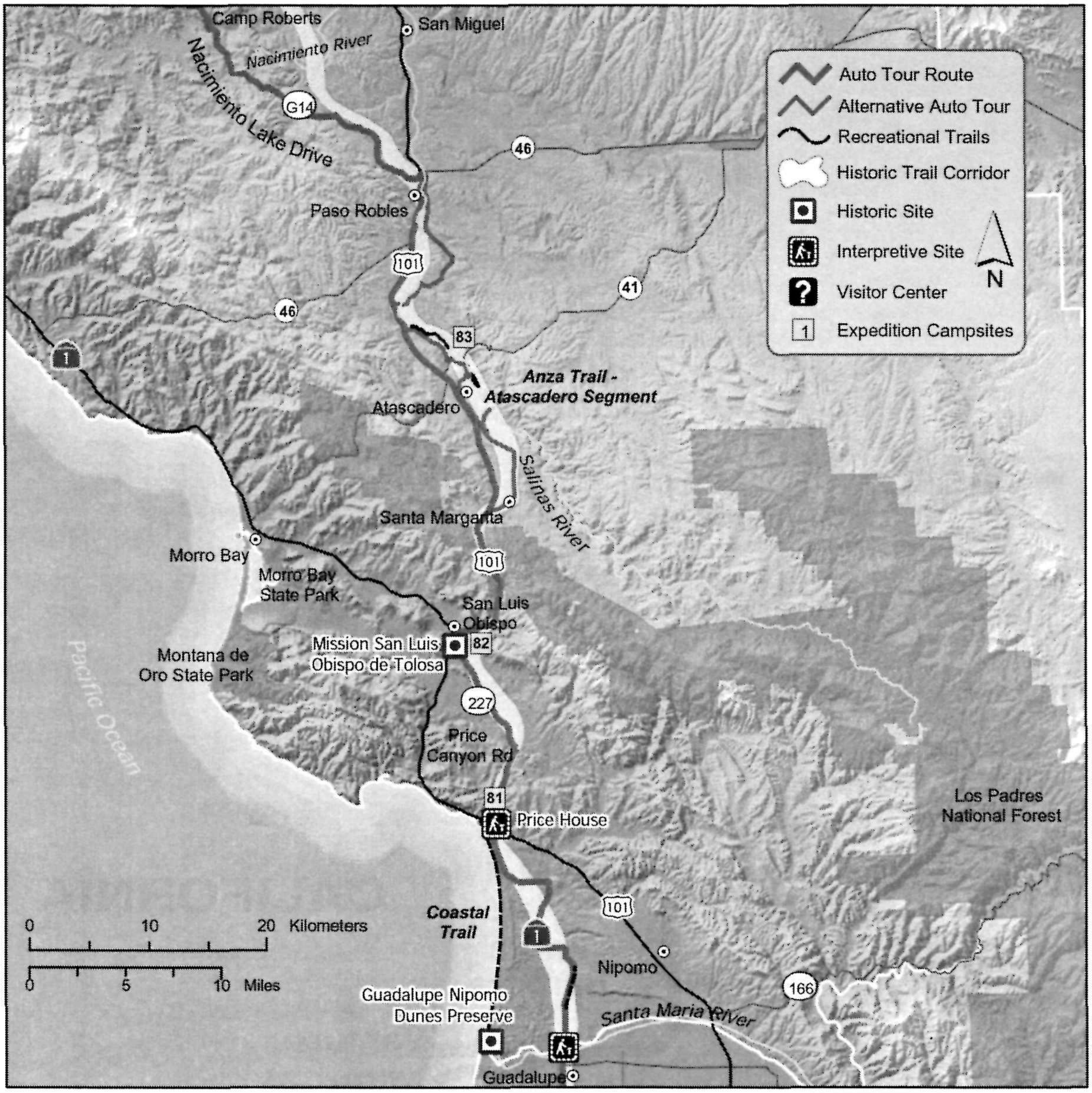
SCALE IN MILES

San Luis Obispo County – From Dunes to the Nacimiento River


Auto Tour Route
Alternative Auto Tour
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
N
Camp Roberts
San Miguel
Nacimiento River
Nacimiento Lake Drive
G14
46
Paso Robles
101
41
46
1
83
Anza Trail - Atascadero Segment
Atascadero
Salinas River
Santa Margarita
Morro Bay
Morro Bay State Park
101
San Luis Obispo
Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa
82
Montana de Oro State Park
Pacific Ocean
227
Price Canyon Rd
81
Price House
Los Padres National Forest
101
Coastal Trail
1
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles
Nipomo
166
Guadalupe Nipomo Dunes Preserve
Santa Maria River
Guadalupe

Driving Directions for Auto Route

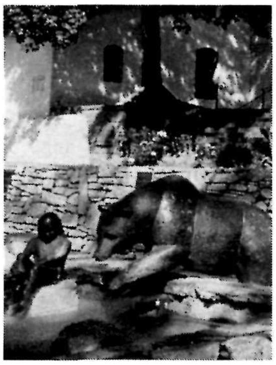
Continue north on CA 1 to Pismo Beach and turn north on Price Canyon Road. At the intersection with CA 227, go north on CA 227 to the City of San Luis Obispo. Follow signs to Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. From San Luis Obispo, travel north on US 101. In the City of Atascadero, follow the scenic route to several miles of trail along the Salinas River. Return to US 101. At Paso Robles, turn northwest onto County G14. Just south of the intersection of Nacimiento Rd., on the east side of the road, Gate 10 of Camp Roberts is posted with an Anza Trail marker. Continue north on G 14 to Monterey County. Access to the base is from US 101 north of *San Miguel* in Bradley.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

In Guadalupe, stop at the Dunes Center to get directions to *Oso Flaco* Lake in the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Preserve, and explore the ecology of the dunes. The Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area provides swimming, surfing, surf fishing, camping, and hiking. The Atascadero Trail (6805 Sycamore Rd.) offers a 4 mile hike. Further north, about 8 miles of trail are marked at Camp Roberts.

About Your Visit to San Luis Obispo County

Continuing north from Santa Barbara, Anza and his colonists passed dunes near Pismo beach, and continued along the coast for several miles before turning inland at Price Canyon, finally reaching the Mission San Luis Obispo. While there, an Indian boy was baptized, with Anza serving as his godfather. Upon leaving, they followed San Luis Creek to the top of the *Cuesta Grade*, descended to the Salinas River and crossed it.


The Tuquski Wa Suwa (Bear and Child) statue at the Mission.
Photo: Ron Ory

Scenic Route

From Hwy 101, take Hwy 58 east through the town of Santa Margarita and turn north on El Camino Real. In Atascadero, take Viejo Camino east and then Halcyon Rd. to the Salinas River. Return to El Camino Real in Atascadero. *Oaks in which woodpeckers have stored their acorns, are a significant natural feature in the area, as noted by Father Font. Some of the largest of these trees can still be seen near 6905 El Camino Real in Atascadero.* Continuing on the El Camino, turn east on Curbaril Ave. and follow it toward the Salinas River. Turn right on Gabarda Rd., then left on Tampico Rd. which ends at the Wranglerette Arena. To continue on this route, see "**Learning on the Trail**".

Sites of Interest

A. Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge
The sand dunes near a long lake are mentioned in the diaries of Anza and Font for their March 1, 1776 entries. The lake, southeast of *Guadalupe*, was called *Laguna Larga* by Anza and *Laguna Grande* by Font. During the 1769-1770 expedition, Gaspar de Portolá named *Oso Flaco* Lake for the "lean bear" killed there. The area still contains pristine wind-swept coastal dunes, wetlands, and rare plants. Visitors may hike the dunes from either the Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park to the south, or the Oso Flaco Lake Natural Area to the north. Access to the preserve is off State Highway 1 west of the town of Guadalupe, and more information is available at the Dunes Center at 951 Guadalupe Street.

B. Pismo Beach and Expedition Camp #81
On the coast to the north, but part of the same sand dunes, is Pismo Beach State Park and Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area. The city names *Nipomo* and *Pismo* are Chumash words. The site of the Chumash village of El Buchón is located in Price Canyon, and it was at this village that camp was made on March 1. Nearby, the Price House grounds preserve several buildings of John Michael Price's Rancho Pismo in Price Canyon. It is located at 580 Frady Lane in Pismo Beach.

C. Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa Camp #82
Founded in September of 1772, the mission greeted the expedition on March 2 with bells, volleys and the singing of the *Te Deum*. The colonists rested here a day and Font baptized a native boy, with Anza serving as Godfather. Belonging to the Diocese of Monterey, the mission today serves as a parish church. The Mission is located at Monterey and Chorro Streets (35° 16' 54" N, 120° 39' 39" W).

D. Cuesta Canyon County Park.
This five acre park in San Luis Obispo (35° 17' 36" N, 120° 38' 22" W) spans San Luis Creek, the route of the expedition. The Stagecoach Road trail west of Cuesta Grade is a rural, single lane road that climbs Cuesta Grade just north of the city limits of San Luis Obispo, and is quite probably the route of the expedition along San Luis Creek. It is currently the bicycle route over the grade as bicycles are not permitted on Highway 101.

E. Santa Margarita River to Expedition Camp #83
Font mentions a village at Santa Margarita River. Going further along the Anza trail, the Atascadero Trail (via the Scenic Route) is a hike on level ground. Camp #83 was at *Asunción* (now called Assumption) located along the Salinas River near Ferrocarril Rd. in Atascadero. On March 5, the Anza party crossed the Nacimiento River near Camp Roberts, and Camp #84 was made at their first crossing of the San Antonio River, and so was called *Primer Vado* (First Ford).

Learning On The Trail in San Luis Obispo

Continued from Scenic Route

From the Wranglerette Arena, return to Curbaril Ave., and before the bridge over the Salinas River, turn left onto Sycamore Rd. (Hwy 41) and follow it northwest along the river. Passing under the railroad tracks, turn right on Ensenada Ave., then right on Via Ave., and right again onto Traffic Way; follow it northwest along the river and railroad tracks. Walk around the site of Camp #83 in the vicinity of Ferrocarril Rd. along the Atascadero trail. Continue along Traffic Way, turning left onto Carrizo Rd., turn right on El Camino Real, and then enter highway 101 north. Take the Vineyard Dr. exit east across the Salinas River, turn left on El Pomar Dr., left on Neal Springs Rd., and left again onto South River Road. Follow River Rd. north to highway 46, turning left on County Road G14 to rejoin the marked auto route in *Paso Robles* (Driving Directions).

On the CD: Carpenter Birds

Listen to the audio for Monterey County to hear the *Woodpeckers* and the *Te Deum* chant.

Continuing north from Santa Barbara, Anza and his colonists passed dunes near Pismo beach, and continued along the coast for several miles before turning inland at Price Canyon, finally reaching the Mission San Luis Obispo. The mission greeted the expedition on March 2, 1776 with bells, volleys and the singing of the *Te Deum*. The colonists rested here a day and Font baptized a 7 year old native boy, Anza standing in as Godfather. Mission records indicate that he was given the name Carlos Antonio de Ansa and that his native name was Chayussosso. He lived until 1849, the year of the California Gold Rush.

By the Santa Margarita Creek, Font mentions small holes in the oak trees that were made by what he called *carpinteros* (woodpeckers). Father Font noted, "...along here, there are some birds which they call carpenters, which make round holes in the trunks of the oaks. In each hole they insert an acorn so neatly that it can be taken out only with difficulty, and in this way they make their harvest and store, some of the oaks being all dotted with acorns in their trunks." Both the birds and their trees can still be seen nearby, and the song of the woodpecker can be as triumphant and inspiring as the *Te Deum*.

Additional Resources

Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge, The Dunes Center –
1055 Guadalupe St.,
Guadalupe, CA 93434;
tel.: 805-343-9151,
web: dunescenter.org/

Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, Formerly Pismo Dunes SVRA – 576 Camino Mercado, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420;
tel.: 805-473-7223,
web: http://ohv.parks.ca.gov

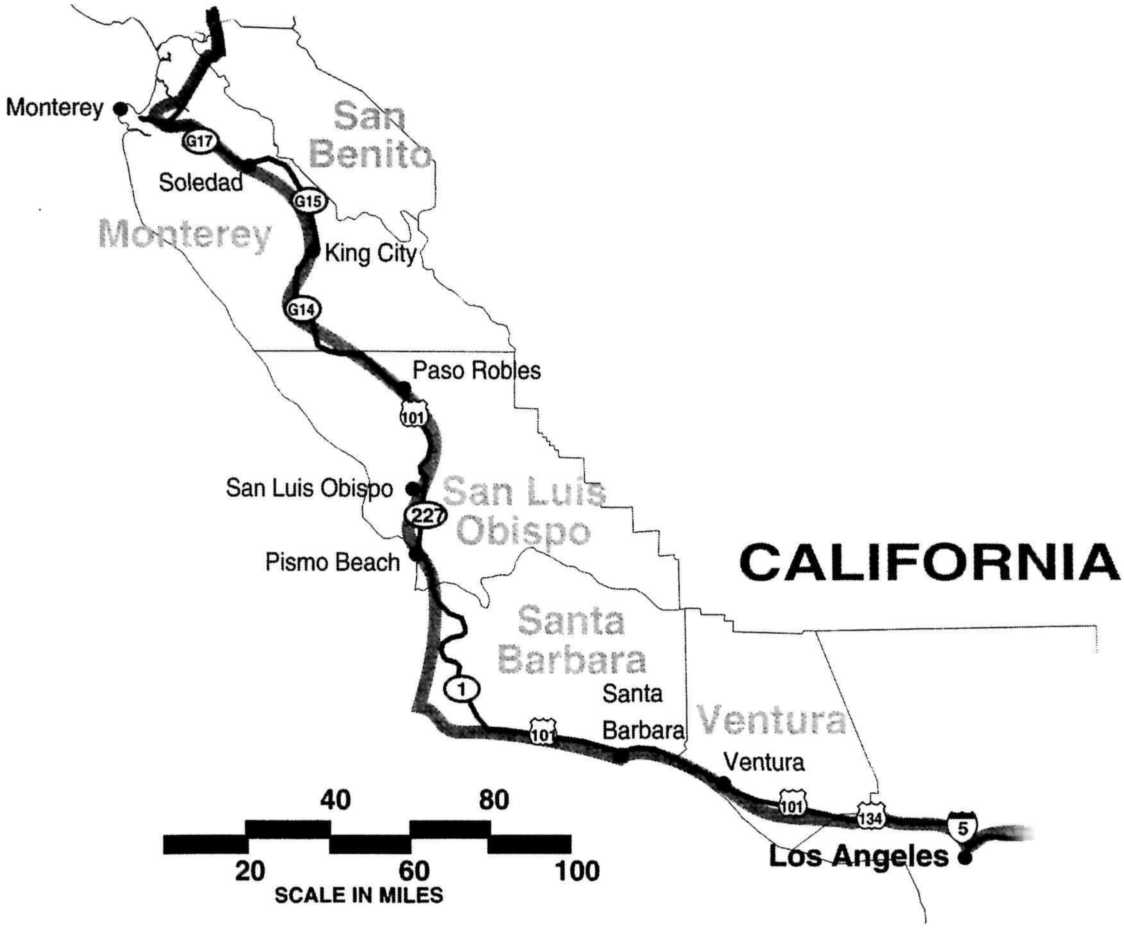
Price House
580 Frady Lane,
Friends of Price House –
P. O. Box 1418,
Pismo Beach,CA 93448-1418;
web: pismobeach.org

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa – 751 Palm Street, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93401;
tel.: 805-781-8220,
web: missionsanluisobispo.org

Atascadero City Hall,
Parks & Recreation Dept. –
6500 Palma Ave.,
Atascadero, CA 93422;
tel.: 805-461-5000,
web: atascadero.org

Cuesta Canyon County Park, San Luis Obispo County Parks – 1087 Santa Rosa St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93408;
tel.: 805-781-5930,
web: slocountyparks.com

Monterey County – Mission San Antonio to La Natividad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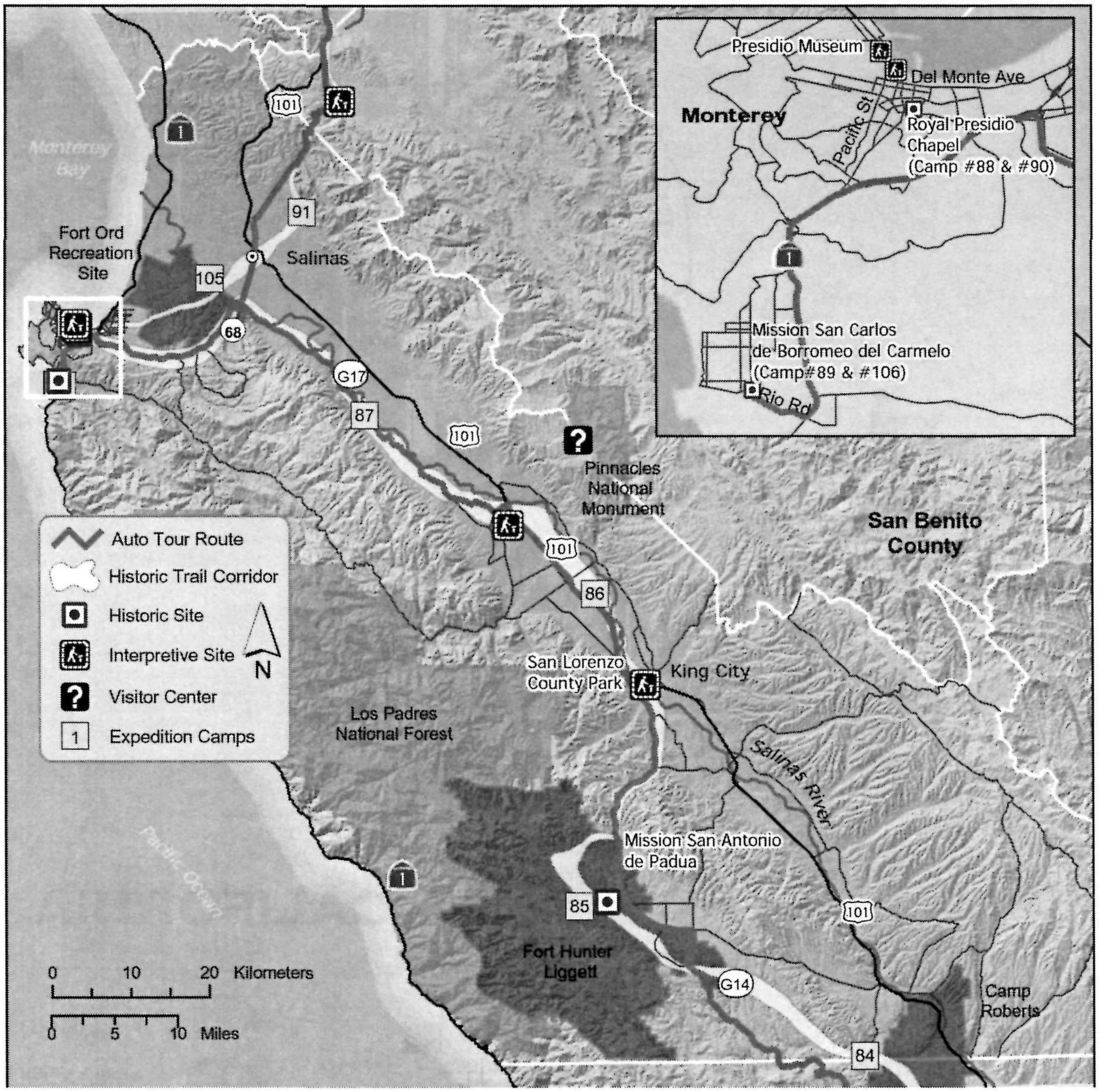
SCALE IN MILES

Monterey County – Mission San Antonio to La Natividad


Presidio Museum
Del Monte Ave
Monterey
Pacific St
Royal Presidio Chapel (Camp #88 & #90)
Mission San Carlos de Borromeo del Carmelo (Camp #89 & #106)
Rio Rd
Monterey Bay
Fort Ord Recreation Site
101
1
91
105
Salinas
68
G17
87
Pinnacles National Monument
San Benito County
86
San Lorenzo County Park
King City
Los Padres National Forest
Salinas River
Pacific Ocean
Mission San Antonio de Padua
85
Fort Hunter Liggett
G14
Camp Roberts
84
Auto Tour Route
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Camps
N
0 10 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Travel north on G14 to Jolon. Turn left on Mission Road to Mission *San Antonio de Padua*, located within Fort Hunter Liggett. (The Historic Route continues on Army lands and is not available to the public.) Leaving the mission, take G14 north to US 101 north. Exit US 101 at Arroyo Seco Road (before Soledad). Go west on Arroyo Seco Road to Fort Romie Road/G17. Turn north on Fort Romie Road; it becomes River Road and continues to Hwy 68. Turn left (west) on Hwy 68 toward Monterey. Hwy 68 merges with Hwy 1 to Monterey. Continue on Highway 1 south, and turn right on Rio Rd., or follow the signs to the Mission San Carlos in Carmel. Next, see "Continuing North."

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Walking or cycling opportunities on Fort Ord public lands: Take Reservation Road to Portolá Rd. to Creekside Road. Toro Park is across Hwy 68 on Portolá Road. Walks in Monterey: Follow the yellow markers on the sidewalk that lead visitors on the Path of History from the Presidio of Monterey Museum through Monterey State Historic Park to the San Carlos Cathedral (former Spanish Royal Presidio Chapel).

About Your Visit to Monterey County

From *Toro* Park, one can see the slender valley that the expedition passed through on March 10, 1776 on their way to Monterey. The Monterey Presidio was the interim destination of Anza's settlers. They rested here in this northernmost frontier outpost of *Alta California* while Anza and a small party of soldiers went north on March 23 to select the sites for the San Francisco Mission and Presidio.

Dancers from the Alta California Troupe perform traditional dances at a historical festival.

Photo: Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau

Into Monterey

The expedition's Camp #87 was at *Los Correos*, where a courier was sent ahead to Monterey. The expedition followed the *Salinas* river to Buena Vista near Spreckels and along the present day Highway 68.

In Monterey, visit the Pacific House Museum (located at 20 Custom House Plaza) and walk the Path of History. To continue north, return to Highway 1 north and take Highway 68 to *Salinas*, where it becomes Main Street. Travel north on Main St. until it intersects with San Juan Grade Road. Turn right on San Juan Grade Rd. and travel north to San Benito County.

Sites of Interest

A. Mission San Antonio de Padua and Expedition Camp #85
The mission was founded in 1771. Along the entrance road to the mission, a large wooden sign describes the Anza expedition's visit to the mission on March 6, 1776. Today, it is a working parish managed by the Diocese of Monterey. Located on Mission Rd. on the grounds of Fort Hunter Liggett, it includes a museum featuring exhibits on the life of the *Salinan* people. On route to the Mission, travelers can visit the Lake San Antonio (located at 2610 San Antonio Rd.) and enjoy recreational activities such as picnicking, camping, fishing, hiking, and swimming.

B. San Lorenzo County Park and Expedition Camp #86
The expedition followed Sulphur Springs Canyon into Kent Canyon near King City. Camp was made north of King City at *Los Ositos* on the banks of the *Salinas* River (then called the Monterey River). Nearby, travelers can visit the Monterey County Agricultural & Rural Life Museum (1160 Broadway in King City), and learn how farming developed after the first settlers arrived.

C. San Carlos Cathedral and Expedition Camps #88 and #90
The current cathedral (at 500 Church St., Monterey) is on the former site of the Spanish *Presidio* and the site of the Royal Presidio Chapel known to the expedition as San Carlos de Borromeo de Monterey. Take a walk 1 block south-east and follow the shoreline of Lake El Estero to the flat, polished black stones of the Anza Walk sculpture that mark the expedition's path.

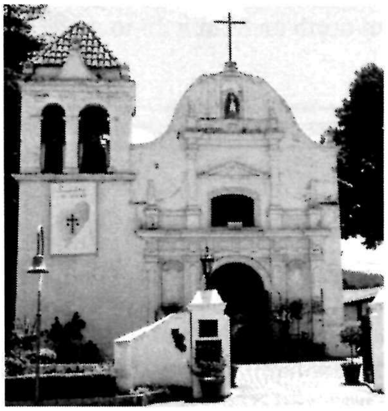
D. San Carlos Borromeo del Río Carmelo and Expedition Camp #89
For March 11, 1776, Father Font writes, "...the fathers, who were seven, welcomed us with singular joy and festive peals of the good bells there...to which the soldiers replied with volleys and a salvo...entering the church in a procession, we intoned the *Te Deum...*". Father Junípero Serra, who is buried there before its altar, founded Mission Carmel in 1770. The church seen today was built after Anza's visit.

E. Fort Ord Public Lands (Bureau of Land Management)
Basket making was still a tradition at the time of Anza's passage through the area. A wayside exhibit interprets the use of native plant materials such as Sedge (*Carex barbarae*), located near the exhibit, in Ohlone basket-making.

F. Salinas and Expedition Camp #91
The colonists remained in Monterey, and Anza's exploratory troop set out for San Francisco, traveling a direct route north-east to *Natividad*. They camped near Natividad Creek Park, where today, a wayside interpretive panel describes the indigenous use of native plants located there. Its location is on Laurel Drive (accessible via Highway 101) at Constitution Boulevard.

Learning On The Trail in Monterey County

Questions on the Trail



From March until June 1776, Anza's colonists spent most of their time in the Presidio's *Plaza* (square). Within a block of the San Carlos Cathedral (Spanish Royal Presidio Chapel), a sign describes the boundaries of the walls of the presidio.
Question: About how many city blocks was the *Presidio*?
Question: Where is the U.S. Presidio of Monterey Museum?

Visit the Carmel Mission and learn about Father Junípero Serra.
Question: Was Father Serra alive when the Anza expedition arrived?
Question: What Spanish explorer is commemorated with a statue outside the Monterey Conference Center?

Question: Colton Hall (on Pacific St. in Monterey) was where California's constitution was written in both Spanish and English. Why were both languages used? Does the Anza expedition have a plaque on the sidewalk outside Colton Hall?

Photo: Greg Smestad

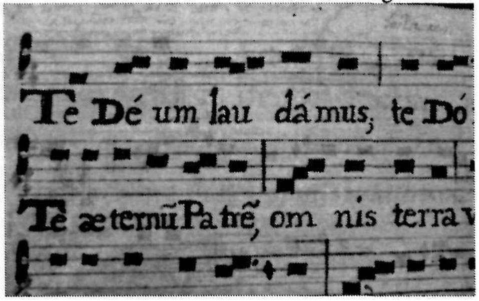
On the CD: Father Font's "Te Deum"

According to some scholars, Nicetas of Remesiana, an early 5th - century Greek bishop, theologian and composer, wrote the *Te Deum Laudamus*, an important Latin Christian chant of thanksgiving. Diaries tell us that the Te Deum was sung by Father Serra at the founding of Monterey in 1770 at the Vizcaíno-Serra oak tree, and again at special occasions such as the arrival of the Anza expedition. The version shown here, from the Mission Santa Clara Archives, has a handwritten note from Father Florencio Ibáñez (1740-1818), a Franciscan who served at least four missions: Carmel, San Antonio, San Juan Bautista, and Soledad. He is buried at Mission Soledad.

Photo: Greg Smestad

Te Deum
in Latin [and English]

Te Deum laudamus,
[We praise you, O God,]
te Dominum confitemur.
[and acknowledge you as Lord.]
Te aeternum Patrem...
[You, the eternal Father...]



Additional Resources

San Antonio Mission – Mission Road, Fort Hunter Liggett, Jolon, CA; 93928
tel.: 831- 385-4478,
web: dioceseofmonterey.org

Monterey County Parks & Recreation Department – PO Box 5249, Salinas, CA 93915;
tel.: 888-588-2267,
web: co.monterey.ca.us/parks/

San Carlos Cathedral and The Diocese of Monterey – 500 Church Street, Monterey, CA 93940;
tel.: 831-373-2628,
web: dioceseofmonterey.org

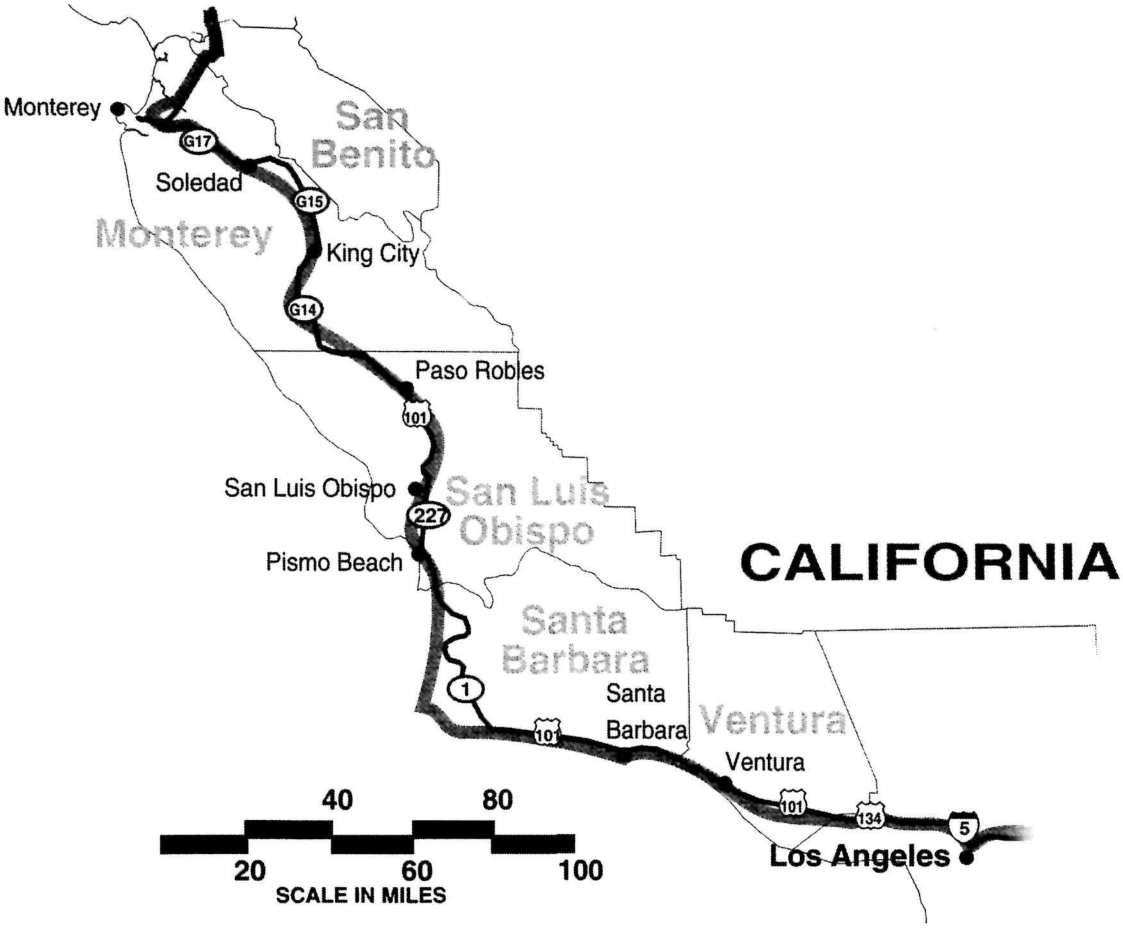
Carmel Mission – 3080 Rio Road, Carmel, CA 93923;
tel.: 831-624-3600,
web: carmelmission.org

Bureau of Land Management – Hollister Field Office, 20 Hamilton Court, Hollister, CA 95023;
tel.: 831-630-5000,
web: ca.blm.gov/hollister

Monterey State Historic Park – 20 Custom House Plaza, Monterey, CA 93940;
tel.: 831-649-7118,
web: parks.ca.gov

Monterey County Regional Parks District – 60 Garden Court, Monterey, CA 93940;
tel.: 831-372-3196,
web: co.monterey.ca.us/parks

San Benito County – Arroyo de San Benito to Pajaro River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San Benito
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Paso Robles
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Pismo Beach
CALIFORNIA
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Ventura
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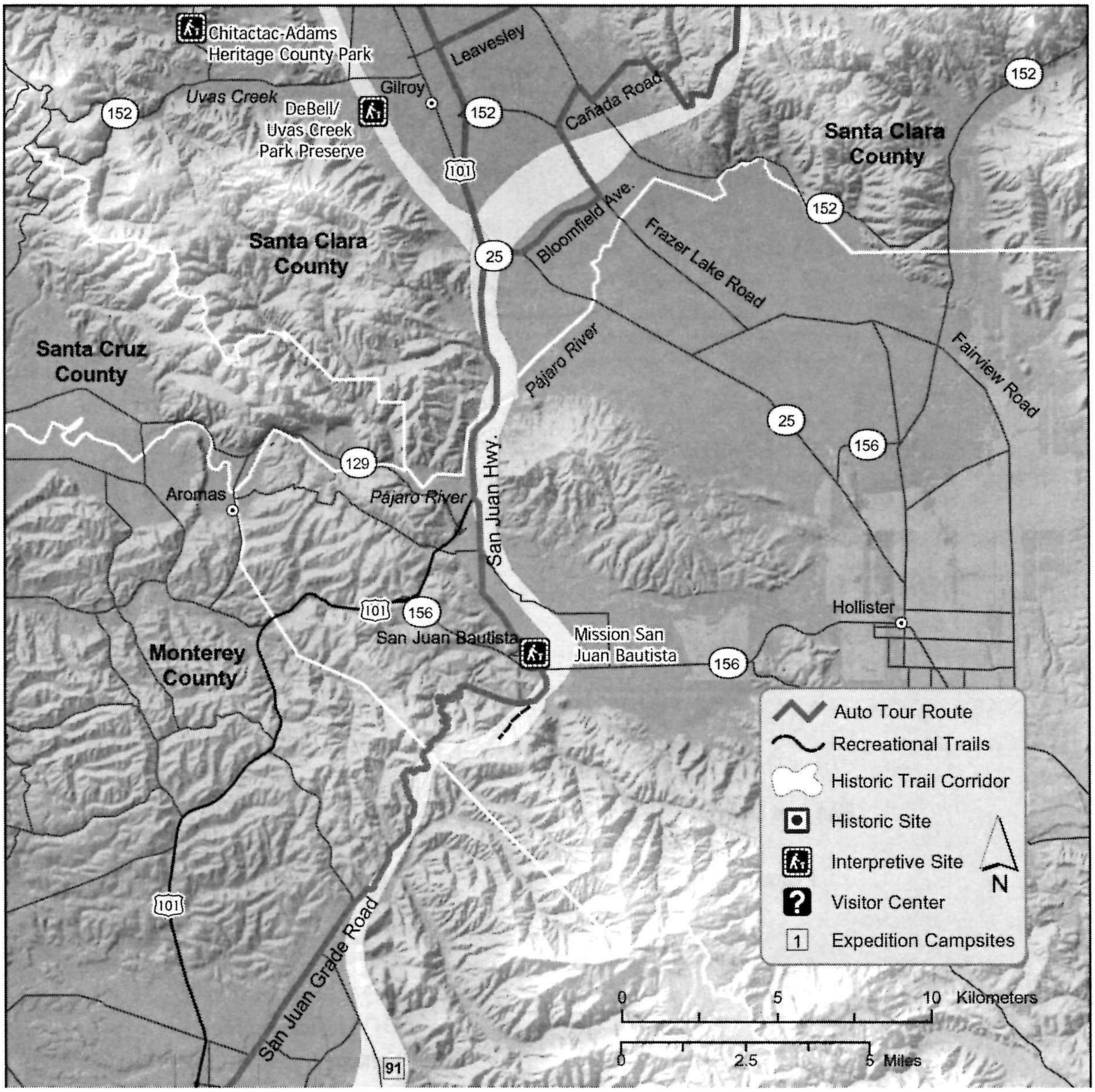
SCALE IN MILES

San Benito County – Arroyo de San Benito to Pajaro River


Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
Leavesley
Gilroy
Uvas Creek
DeBell/ Uvas Creek Park Preserve
152
101
Cañada Road
Santa Clara County
Bloomfield Ave.
Frazer Lake Road
25
Santa Clara County
Santa Cruz County
Pajaro River
Fairview Road
156
129
Aromas
Pajaro River
San Juan Hwy.
Hollister
101
San Juan Bautista
Mission San Juan Bautista
Monterey County
San Juan Grade Road
91
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
1 Expedition Campsites
N
0
5
10 Kilometers
0
2.5
5 Miles

Driving Direction for Auto Route

Continue on San Juan Grade Rd. until it intersects San Juan Canyon Road/San Juan Highway. Turn left onto San Juan Highway and cross CA 156 into San Juan Bautista. Stop at the Chamber of Commerce at 410 Third St. if you would like directions to 3 miles of hiking trail on Anza's historic route off San Juan Canyon Rd. on Old Stage Road. Also visit the Mission and the San Juan Bautista State Historic Park. To continue your journey, take San Juan Highway to US 101 north. Exit at 152 West to Watsonville Rd. to visit Chitactac - Adams Heritage County Park near Gilroy.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Biking is a good way to see the small town of San Juan Bautista. Fremont (*Gabilan*) Peak State Park is found along San Juan Canyon Rd., to the southeast. The peak overlooks the Anza trail and the sea. An uphill hike with breathtaking views of the countryside is found on Old Stage Road via a trailhead near the intersection of San Juan Canyon and San Juan Grade Roads.

JUAN BAUTISTA
DE ANZA
BY DECREE OF
CARLOS III
OF
SPAIN
LED AN EXPEDITION
NEAR THIS SITE -
THE MISSION BEING
TO COLONIZE THE
SAN FRANCISCO
BAY AREA

The plaque at the Mission, placed there during the 1976 Anza reenactment.
Photo: Greg Smestad

Diary of Pedro Font, March 24, 1776,

"...We set out from La Natividad at a quarter to eight in the morning, and at a quarter past four in the afternoon halted at the *Arroyo de las Llagas* [Llagas Creek]... First we went two leagues [five miles] northeast and somewhat east until we reached the top of the sierra, in order to descend to the arroyo of San Benito, near which among some rocks there is a fairly large cave with a partition, or divided into two compartments and very suitable for hermit life; then one league north, and two northeast with some deviation to the north, going through the valley of San Pasqual [San Benito] until we crossed the *Pájaro* [bird] River."

About Your Visit to San Benito County

After delivering the colonists to the presidio of Monterey, Anza rested and then set out on March 23, 1776 with Lieutenant Joaquin Moraga, Father Pedro Font, a corporal and two soldiers from the Monterey Presidio and eight of his soldiers to explore the San Francisco Bay area. Camping their first night at *Natividad* (in Salinas), they continued the next day through the future site of Mission San Juan Bautista.

Sites of Interest

A. San Juan Canyon Historic District

The area of Font's arroyo of San Benito contains the Indian Canyon group (web: indiancanyon.org), on a site protected by American Indian descendants. A hiking trail exists at Old Stage Road (coordinates 36° 49' 49" N, 121° 32' 6.5" W). Off of San Juan Canyon Rd., are Fremont Peak State Park, at Gavilan Peak, and the Hollister Hills State Vehicular Recreation Area that overlook the trail.

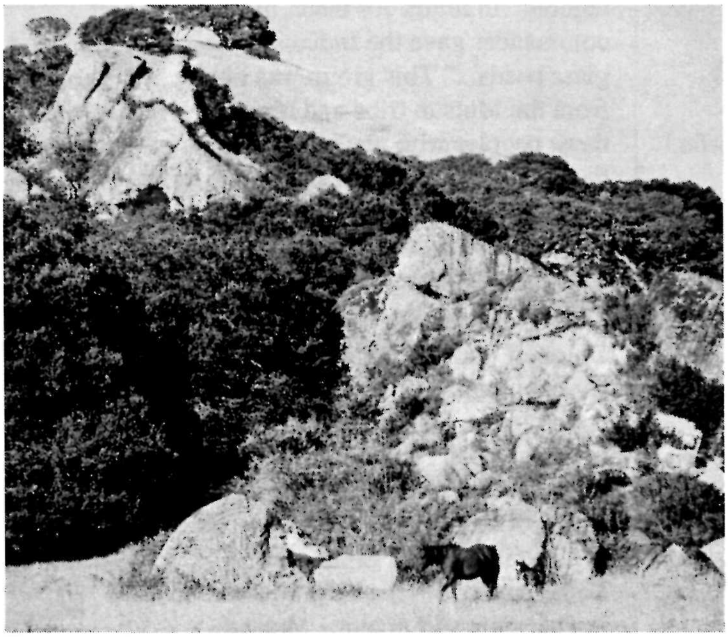
B. Mission San Juan Bautista

Built in 1797, after the expedition passed through the area, the mission (located at Second and Mariposa Streets; coordinates 36° 50' 45" N, 121° 32' 03" W) is in the traditional Amah-Mutsun territory. The Mission features a museum, garden and working parish. To learn more about the Mutsun, visit Chitactac - Adams Heritage County Park in Santa Clara County (101 North to 152 to Watsonville Rd.).

C. San Juan Bautista State Historic Park

San Juan Bautista was once the largest town in central California and the hub of travel between Monterey and San José. Anza expedition descendant General José María Castro's military headquarters can be viewed across from the Mission.

After 1834, the town was temporarily known as San Juan de Castro. Anza expedition descendant José Tibúrcio Castro became the civil and secular administrator of the mission. The Castro House was built in 1840-41 at the request of his son, José Maria Castro, who had become prefect of the northern district of *Alta* California.



The natural beauty and topography of the San Juan Bautista Area is little changed since Font described it. Photo: Greg Smestad

Learning On The Trail in San Benito County

Questions on the Trail

North of San Juan Bautista is Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park (via 101 North and Hwy 152 to Watsonville Rd.), where visitors can see a Costanoan village site, similar to one the expedition passed. There, one can learn about the Mutsun, one of the tribes later brought to Mission San Juan Bautista.

Question: What did Anza's name in Mutsun mean?
Question: When Anza was given a fish, what word in Mutsun was likely heard?

The Mutsun people populated the *Pájaro* River Basin, and lands that stretched from southern Santa Clara County to southern San Benito, and northern Monterey Counties, and from western Merced County to the coast.

Hear these words spoken on the audio track:

English	**:Mustun**
Fish (singular):	huuyi
Fish (plural) :	huuyikma
To fish (verb) :	huyni
Salmon :	huraka
Beads :	maas

Mutsun has no word for 'hello,' but greetings are:

How are you? : hinkahte-m
Good-morning : miSmin aruh'a
Good day : miSmin Tuuhis

Mother : aana
My mother : ansa
Water : sii

Mutsun has no word for 'thank you,' but ' I am pleased' is roughly:

Tumsan-ak kannis

Mutsun has no word for 'Good bye,' but 'Go well' is:
wattini miSmin

On the CD: The Mutsun

Camp #104 was near Cañada Rd. in Santa Clara County at the confluence of Coyote Creek and Cañada de los Osos. It was near here that they were greeted again by Native Americans. Font's Diary of April 7, 1776, Easter Sunday, states, "...When we finished our descent, some ten or twelve Indians came out on the road to salute us, from a village which was near there on the banks of a lagoon. They gave us amole and two fish from the lagoon...In return for them, the commander gave the Indians some glass beads..." This group was likely from the Mutsun tribe and it was these peoples who were later taken to the nearby Mission San Juan Bautista. There, Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta learned, and wrote down, the Mutsun language.

Mutsun is one of several Ohlone/Costanoan dialects that were spoken along California's central coast region. Only recently has this language been resurrected through Arroyo de la Cuesta's notes and the hard work of descendants determined to teach it to a new generation. Today, many descendants continue to learn, teach, and practice Mutsun traditional ways.

Additional Resources

San Juan Bautista Chamber of Commerce – 410 Third Street, Suite B, Pepper Tree Corner, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045;
tel.: 831-623-2454

Mission San Juan Bautista – 2nd and Mariposa St., P.O. Box 400, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045;
tel.: 831-623-2127,
web: oldmissionsjb.org

San Juan Bautista State Historic Park – 2nd and Franklin St., San Juan Bautista, CA, 95045;
tel.: 831-623-4526,
web: parks.ca.gov

Chitactac–Adams Heritage County Park (Watsonville Rd.) – Santa Clara County Parks, 298 Garden Hill Dr., Los Gatos, CA 95032;
tel.: 408-355-2200,
web: parkhere.org

Mutsun Language Foundation –
1162 Innsbruck Street, Livermore, CA 94550;
web: mutsunlanguage.com

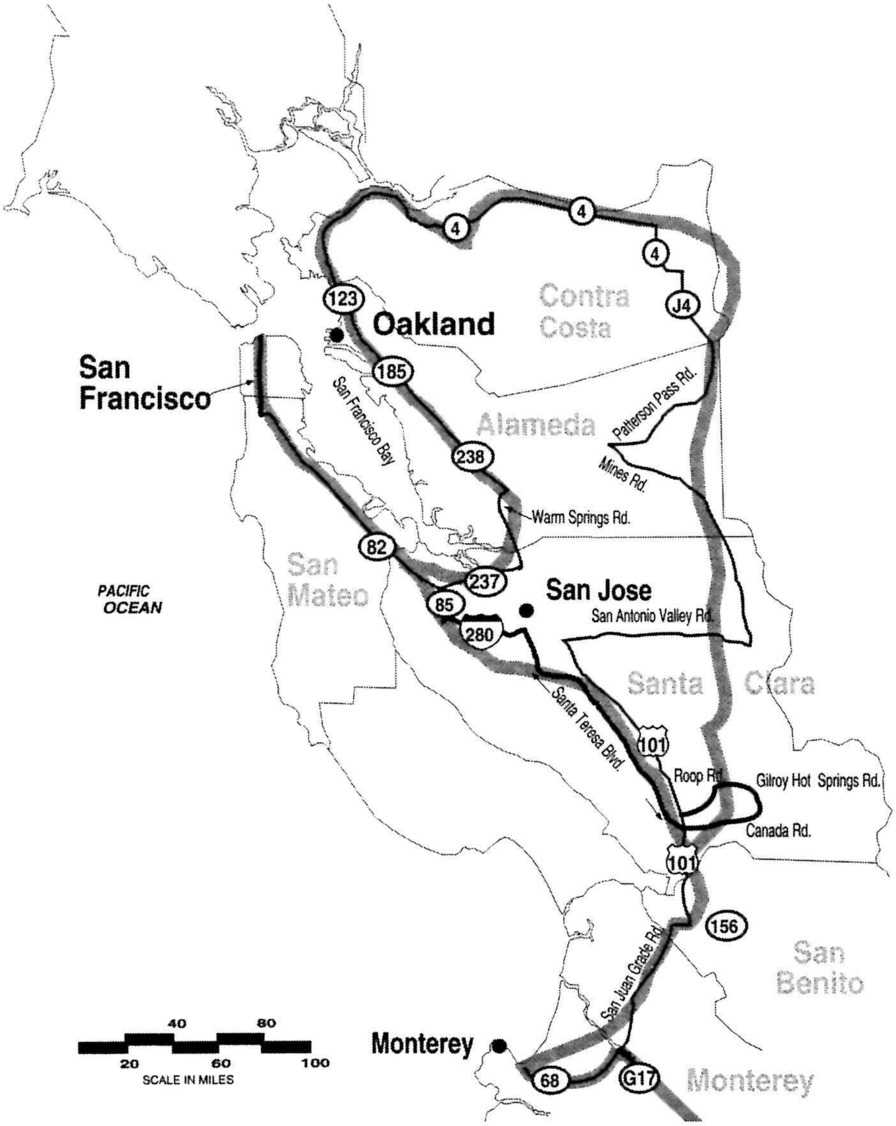
Costanoan Indian Research
web: indiancanyon.org

THE ANZA TRAIL

Trailhead near Bautista Canyon Rd. Photo: NPS

Santa Clara County – Gilroy Valley to Palo Alto

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL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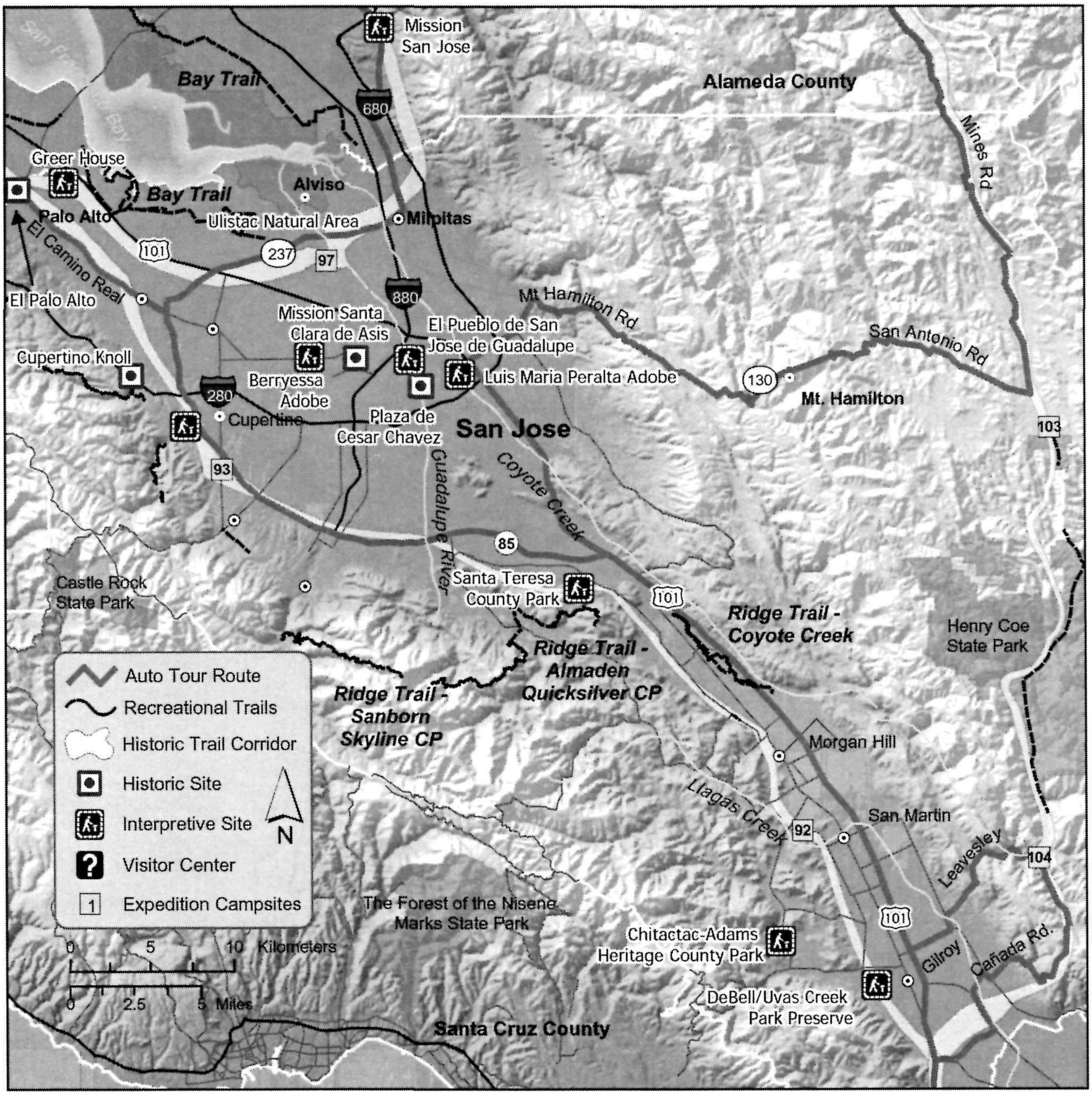
Santa Clara County – Gilroy Valley to Palo Alto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Bay Trail
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Alameda County
Mines Rd
Greer House
Bay Trail
Alviso
Palo Alto
Ulistac Natural Area
Milpitas
El Camino Real
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237
97
880
El Palo Alto
Mt Hamilton Rd
Mission Santa Clara de Asis
El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe
San Antonio Rd
Cupertino Knoll
Luis Maria Peralta Adobe
130
Mt. Hamilton
Berryessa Adobe
280
Cupertino
Plaza de Cesar Chavez
San Jose
103
Coyote Creek
Guadalupe River
93
85
Castle Rock State Park
Santa Teresa County Park
101
Ridge Trail - Coyote Creek
Henry Coe State Park
Ridge Trail - Almaden Quicksilver CP
Ridge Trail - Sanborn Skyline CP
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
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Morgan Hill
Llagas Creek
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The Forest of the Nisene Marks State Park
Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
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Gilroy
Cañada Rd.
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5 Miles
DeBell/Uvas Creek Park Preserve
Santa Cruz County

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Anza entered the county three times. To follow his northern route, take US 101 to CA 85 north. To visit the Peralta Adobe, take Guadalupe Pkwy/Hwy 87 north, and take the Julian/Saint James Street exit to Julian Street. At the bottom of the off ramp, turn right on Terraine St. Turn left into the parking lot on the corner of West Saint John Street. To go on to Mission Santa Clara, take The Alameda westward until it becomes El Camino Real; the mission is at 500 El Camino Real. Continue on El Camino Real, turn south on the San Tomas Expressway and go west on I-280. Stop in Cupertino near camp #93. See the next page to continue.

About Your Visit to Santa Clara County

Anza's small exploratory group traveled past the area that is today Gilroy, encountering many American Indians along their route. After choosing the sites for the Mission and *Presidio* in San Francisco, they returned to the county again on their way to the East Bay. Moraga came through again in June 1776 with settlers to found the San Francisco Presidio, and again in November 1777 to found the *Pueblo* of San José on the *Guadalupe* River.

Sites of Interest

A. Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park and Expedition Camp #92
The camp for March 24, 1776 was at Llagas Creek in the city of Morgan Hill. Along the way, many natives (and a village) were encountered. At Chitactac-Adams park (10001 Watsonville Rd., Gilroy), you can visit a Mutsun village site on Uvas creek to view mysterious pictographs, and learn about grinding stones and the Mutsun language. Nearby is DeBell/Uvas Creek Park Preserve.

B. San Joseph de Cupertino and Expedition Camp #93
On March 25, they camped at place that they called San Joseph de Cupertino, a name that is preserved today in the city of Cupertino to the east. From here, Font and Anza remarked that they could see the San Francisco Bay. Today, from McClellen Ranch Park (22221 McClellan Rd.) or on the "knoll" at San Antonio County Park (on Cristo Rey Dr.), visitors have vistas that extend to the bay.

C. Loop Around to the East Bay via Expedition Camp #97
Anza and the exploratory group came back to Santa Clara county on their way back from S.F. en route to explore the East Bay. Father Font measured *El Palo Alto* by using a device that measures angles, together with some trigonometry. This 'tall redwood tree' still stands today (El Camino Real at Alma St., Palo Alto). After traveling south parallel along the shoreline from Palo Alto, camp for March 30 (#97) was on the banks of the *Río de Guadalupe* (Guadalupe River). At the 40 acre Ulsitac Natural Area (37° 24' 09" N 121° 58' 04" W), currently being restored, visitors can see willows, sycamores, and elderberry. Trails in the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge near its education center near Alviso can also be explored.

D. San José de Guadalupe and Adobes of Expedition Descendants
Named after the patron saint of the expedition, the Virgen de Guadalupe, San José was the first civilian Spanish settlement in California. It was founded in November of 1777 by Lt. Moraga and a handful of Anza's settlers. Around 1797, the settlers built adobes around a central *plaza* that is today Plaza de César Chávez. Several adobes of expedition members and descendants can be seen in the Santa Clara Valley including: Joaquín Bernal's (at Santa Teresa County Park), Fernando Berryessa's (373 Jefferson St. near Mission Santa Clara), Luis María Peralta's (175 W. Saint John St.), José Higuera's (North Park Victoria Dr., Milpitas) and José Maria Alviso's (Piedmont and Calaveras Rds. in Milpitas).

E. Henry Coe State Park and Expedition Camps #103 and #104
Los Cruzeros was a stop on Anza's southbound route getting back to Monterey from the East Bay. The camp is within Henry Coe State Park, as are campgrounds and a visitors center. To reach the park, take the East Dunne Ave. or Leavesley Rd. exits east and follow the signs to the park.

EL MESTIZAJE VA

One of the bas-reliefs at the Parque de los Pobladores honoring Anza expedition members.
Photo: Greg Smestad

Continuing On

Continue west on I-280 to CA 85 north toward Mountain View. Take the CA 82/El Camino Real exit and take El Camino Real north. Stop at El Palo Alto. Continue north to San Mateo, or travel to the East Bay through Santa Clara via CA 237 east past I-880 to Warm Springs Road. Turn left (north) on Warm Springs Road. Continue north on Warm Springs/North Milpitas Rd. into Alameda County. To travel in the eastern part of the county near Mt. Hamilton, see the section of the Trail Guide called "Getting Back/Mt. Diablo Range."

Learning On The Trail in Santa Clara County

Hiking in Santa Clara County

Although the area is highly urbanized today, there are still many trails to explore that parallel Anza's route. Henry Coe State Park is over 87,000 acres, making it the second largest state park in California next to Anza-Borrego. The trails at Henry Coe allow you to hike along Coyote Creek and see their noontime stop at Los Cruzeros. The Ridge Trails allow you to overlook the historic route. Anza-related Santa Clara County Parks include the Ulistac Natural Area, DeBell/Uvas Creek, Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park, Guadalupe River Park and Rancho San Antonio Park. The San Francisco Bay Trail segments will get you close to the route the expedition took as it looped around Alviso to explore the East Bay. Ponds and marshes along the Mountain View Shoreline Park and Sunnyvale Baylands County Park offer waterfowl and shorebird habitats. The Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek both empty into the bay at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge near its Alviso education center. After visiting the Refuge or Henry Coe Park – Question: Coyotes are often seen in Coyote Valley south of San Jose and at Henry Coe State Park. What could they eat now and in Anza's time?

Sierra del Chasco at Henry Coe State Park, Photo: Greg Smestad

On the CD: Henry Coe State Park

About Henry Coe State Park; Sounds of Horses Crossing Coyote Creek; Santa Clara Crickets;

Anza's exploratory party passed through the park on their way from the East Bay back to Monterey. Anza's Diary, Saturday, April 6, 1776 reads, "...To this place, as well as to all of the foregoing country, we have given the name of Sierra del Chasco, because of the disappointment it has played on us by its difficult passage due to its width, which nobody had anticipated. From here we have recognized the road by which we came..." In Henry Coe State Park, Los Cruzeros was a stop on Anza's southbound route back to Monterey. They went down the east fork of the Coyote Creek to end up near Gilroy. Today, there are campgrounds in Henry Coe State Park, and visitors often see raccoons, bobcats, woodpeckers, wild turkeys and coyotes.

Additional Resources

Santa Clara County Parks –
298 Garden Hill Dr., Los Gatos, CA 95032;
tel.: 408-355-2200,
web: parkhere.org

Guadalupe River Park –
715 Spring St., San Jose, CA 95110;
tel.: 408-298- 7657,
web: grpg.org

Parque de Los Pobladores
– S. Market St. at W. William St., San Jose, CA 95113;
web: ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns

Peralta Adobe – 175 W. Saint John St., San Jose, CA 95110;
tel.: 408-993-8300,
web: historysanjose.org

Mission Santa Clara de Asís – 500 El Camino Real
Santa Clara, CA 95053-1500;
tel.: 408-554-4023,
web: scu.edu

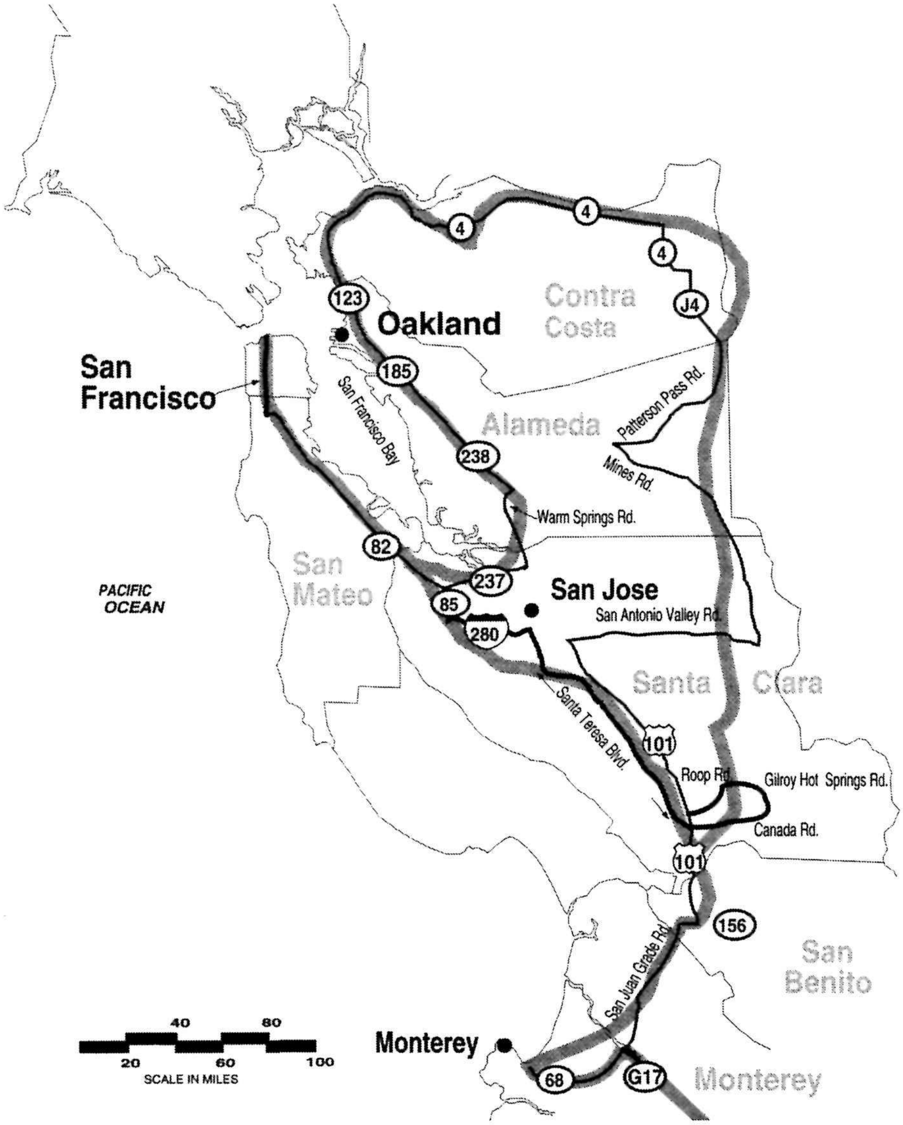
El Palo Alto Park –
(El Camino Real at Alma St.) Palo Alto, CA 94301;
tel.: 650-329-2100,
web:city.palo-alto.ca.us

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge –
Highway 237 to Zanker Rd to Grand Blvd. (in Alviso);
tel.: 408-262-5513,
web: desfbay.fws.gov

Henry Coe State Park –
9000 E. Dunne Ave.,
Morgan Hill, CA 95037;
tel.: 408-779-2728,
web: coepark.org

San Mateo County - San Francisquito Creek to San Mateo Creek

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL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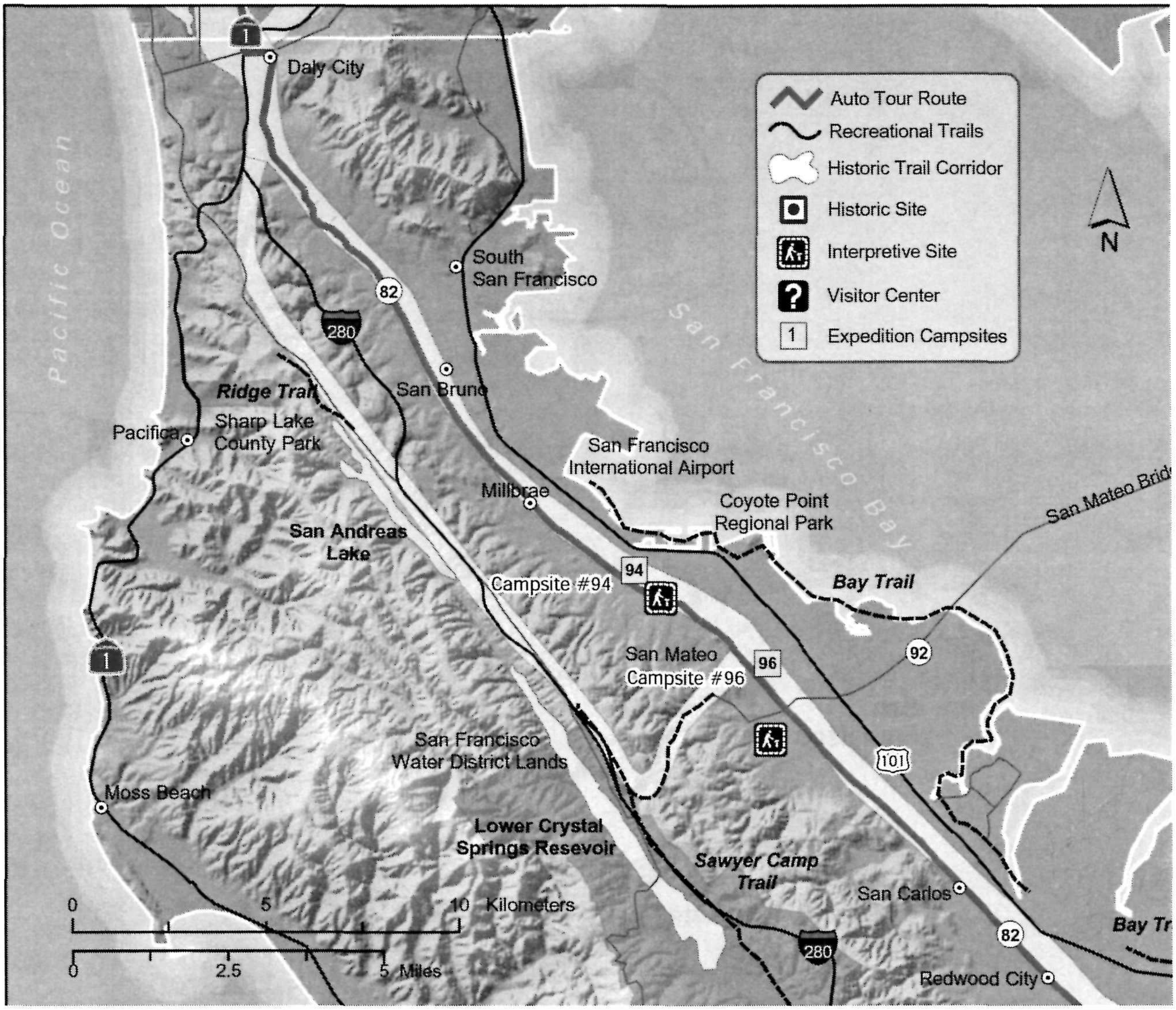
San Mateo County - San Francisquito Creek to San Mateo Creek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Recreational Trails
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Historic Site
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Pacific Ocean
South San Francisco
San Bruno
San Francisco Bay
Ridge Trail
Sharp Lake County Park
Pacifica
San Francisco International Airport
Millbrae
Coyote Point Regional Park
San Mateo Brid
San Andreas Lake
Campsite #94
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Bay Trail
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Lower Crystal Springs Resevoir
Sawyer Camp Trail
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Driving Directions for Auto Route

While driving to *San Mateo* County north on the El Camino Real, turn right on Alma Street after University Ave., and follow Palo Alto Ave. to visit the Palo Alto redwood tree on the banks of the San Francisquito Creek. Returning to *El Camino Real* northbound, take Arroyo Court west in the City of San Mateo to see a California Historical Landmark and park commemorating campsite #96. To visit the Crystal Springs area, turn west on Crystal Springs Rd. and north or south on Skyline Blvd. Return to El Camino Real north and turn left in Burlingame on Ralston Ave. traveling one block to Heritage Park at Occidental Avenue. This is close to expedition campsite #94. Continue north on El Camino Real, and in Daly City, turn left (west) onto John Daly Blvd. to CA 1 north, and head to San Francisco County.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

The exploratory group surveyed the area around the *San Andreas* and Crystal Springs reservoirs. This area provided many of the timbers used to build the San Francisco *Presidio* and Mission. Hiking and biking trails are available via Cañada and Skyline Roads. These trails, as well as those of the San Francisco Bay Trail and the Coyote Point County Recreational Area, offer opportunities to experience some of the bay's environment as the Anza expedition members may have seen it.

About Your Visit to San Mateo County

Continuing north from Santa Clara County up the San Francisco Peninsula, the exploratory expedition crossed into San Mateo county at San Francisquito creek, and camped at a dry watercourse about two miles beyond San Mateo Creek (*Arroyo de San Mateo).* They camped at the Arroyo on their way back from San Francisco, having killed, with bullets, a "monstrous" bear in the nearby hills. Moraga returned to San Mateo in June with the settlers on their way to San Francisco to found the Presidio and Mission.

El Palo Alto
Photo: Greg Smestad

Diary of Pedro Font, March 30, " I measured its height with a graphometer which they loaned me at the mission of San Carlos del Carmelo, and I found it to be, according to the calculation which I made, some fifty *varas* high, a little more or less....I set up the graphometer thirty-six varas from the foot of the tree and a vara and a half above the ground, and, pointing at its top through the sights of the alidade, it showed [an angle of] 52 1/2 degrees. Then, with the graduated semicircle, forming the triangle of those degrees, and adding to it the height of the base of the graphometer, which was a vara and a half, it gave as a result the altitude stated..."

A vara was 0.836 meters or 33 inches.

Sites of Interest

A. El Palo Alto
Located on the San Francisquito creek (El Camino Real at Alma St.), this redwood tree's height was measured by Father Font using a graphometer. His method would be familiar to any student of geometry, trigonometry or surveying. The surrounding city takes its name from the famous tree.

B. San Mateo Creek and Expedition Camp #96
Anza and a small group of soldiers camped here on the banks of the *Arroyo de San Mateo* on March 29, 1776 after exploring the peninsula and selecting the sites for the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco. It was also used from June 24–27, 1776 when Moraga brought priests, soldiers and their families north to found the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco (California Historic Landmark No. 47).

C. Heritage Park and Expedition Camp #94
On its way up the peninsula, the exploratory expedition camped in Burlingame on March 26, 1776 at a dry watercourse about two miles beyond the *Arroyo de San Mateo*. They camped at San Mateo creek to the south on their way back. One block west of El Camino at Ralston Ave. is Heritage Park (coordinates: 37° 34' 26" N, 121° 21' 1.3" W). This is a California Historic Landmark.

D. Crystal Springs Reservoir Trails
Gaspar de Portolá and his men camped nearby (in 1769), as did Captain Fernando de Rivera y Moncada (in 1774). It was Rivera's chaplain and diarist, Father Palou, that named the *Cañada* (canyon) *Andrés*, which today applies to a reservoir and the San Andreas Fault. On their way back from San Francisco in late March 29, 1776, Anza's men shot a huge bear nearby. Located in the scenic Crystal Springs Watershed, Sawyer Camp Trail (Skyline Blvd. & Crystal Springs Rd.) is one of the most popular trails in the county.

E. San Francisco Bay Trail
The trail offers a walking and bicycling route for the Anza Trail from San José to the San Francisco Airport. Parks connected by the trail in San Mateo County include: Coyote Point County Recreational Area, San Mateo Bayfront Park, Burlingame Bayside (Waterfront) Park, and Belmont Marina Park.

F. Coyote Point County Recreational Area and Museum
This park (located at 1961 Coyote Point Dr.) provides a wide variety of opportunities including picnicking, swimming, bicycling, and jogging. At the Coyote Point Museum, visitors can observe, and listen to, live animals such as river otters and foxes that members of Anza's expedition may have seen.

Learning On The Trail in San Mateo County

Questions on the Trail

Along the San Francisco Bay Trail in San Mateo, visit the Coyote Point County Recreational Area & Museum. Question: What are some of the animals that roamed the area? Which have disappeared since Anza's visit?

Photo: California Academy of Sciences

On the CD: The Bear of San Mateo

Bear growl and Flintlock Rifle Gunfire
They killed a bear near Crystal Springs on their way back to San Mateo Creek, and later presented the hide to the Viceroy. Father Font, describes on March 29, 1776, "...Here the commander decided to go to explore a nearby valley called San Andrés, which is in the range of the spruce trees, also called redwood...to see if it had good timber for the settlement at the port...We traveled through the valley some four *leagues* to the southeast and southeast by south, and crossed the arroyo of San Matheo where it enters the pass through the hills. About a *league* before this there came out on our road a very large bear, which the men succeeded in killing. There are many of these beasts in that country, and they often attack and do damage to the Indians when they go to hunt, of which I saw many horrible examples. When he saw us so near the bear was going along very carelessly on the slope of a hill where flight was not very easy. When I saw him so close and that he was looking at us in suspense I feared some disaster. But Corporal Robles fired a shot at him with aim so true that he hit him in the neck. The bear now hurled himself down the slope, crossed the arroyo, and hid in the brush, but he was so badly wounded that after going a short distance he fell dead. Thereupon the soldiers skinned him and took what flesh they wished. In this affair we spent more than an hour here. The commander took the hide to give as a present to the Viceroy. The bear was so old that his eye teeth were badly decayed and he lacked one tooth, but he was very fat, although his flesh smelled much like a skunk or like musk. I measured this animal and he was nine *spans* long and four high. He was horrible, fierce, large and fat, and very tough. Several bullets which they fired at him when he fled they found between his hide and his flesh, and the ball which entered his throat they found in his neck between the hide and the muscle with a little piece of bone stuck to it."

1 league is about 2.56 miles; 1 span is about 9 inches.

Additional Resources

El Palo Alto Park,
City of Palo Alto –
250 Hamilton Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94301;
tel.: 650-329-2100,
web:city.palo-alto.ca.us

California Historical Landmarks, CA Dept. of Parks & Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation –
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296;
tel.: 916-653-6624,
web: ohp.parks.ca.gov

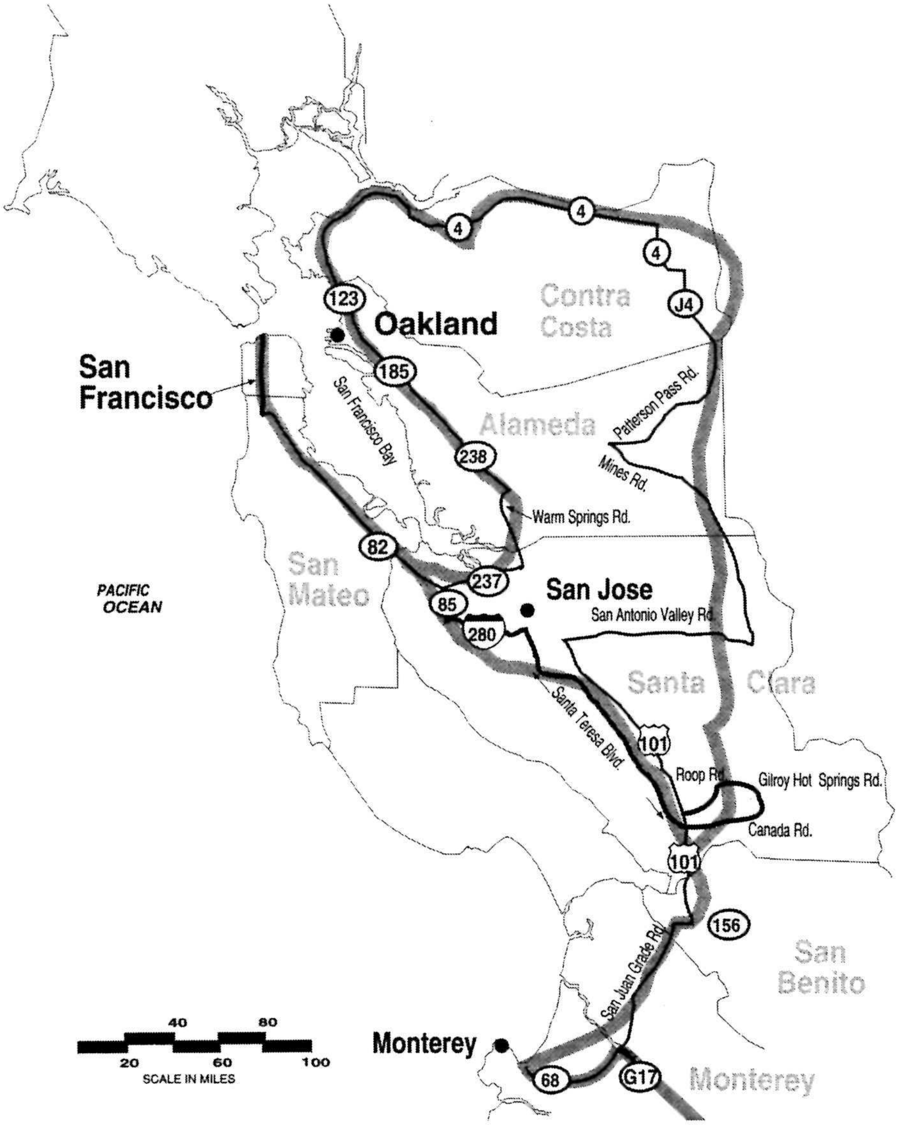
Heritage Park, Burlingame Parks & Recreation Dept. –
850 Burlingame Ave,
Burlingame, CA 94010;
tel.: 650-558-7300,
web:
burlingame.org/p_r/parks/heritage.htm

Crystal Springs and Sawyer Camp Trail
County of San Mateo –
455 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063-1646;
tel.: 650-363-4021,
web: co.sanmateo.ca.us

San Francisco Bay Trail;
tel.: 510-464-7919,
web: baytrail.abag.ca.gov

Coyote Point Museum –
1961 Coyote Point Dr.,
San Mateo, CA 94401;
tel.: 650-342-7755,
web: coyoteptmuseum.org

San Francisco County – Lake Merced to the Presidio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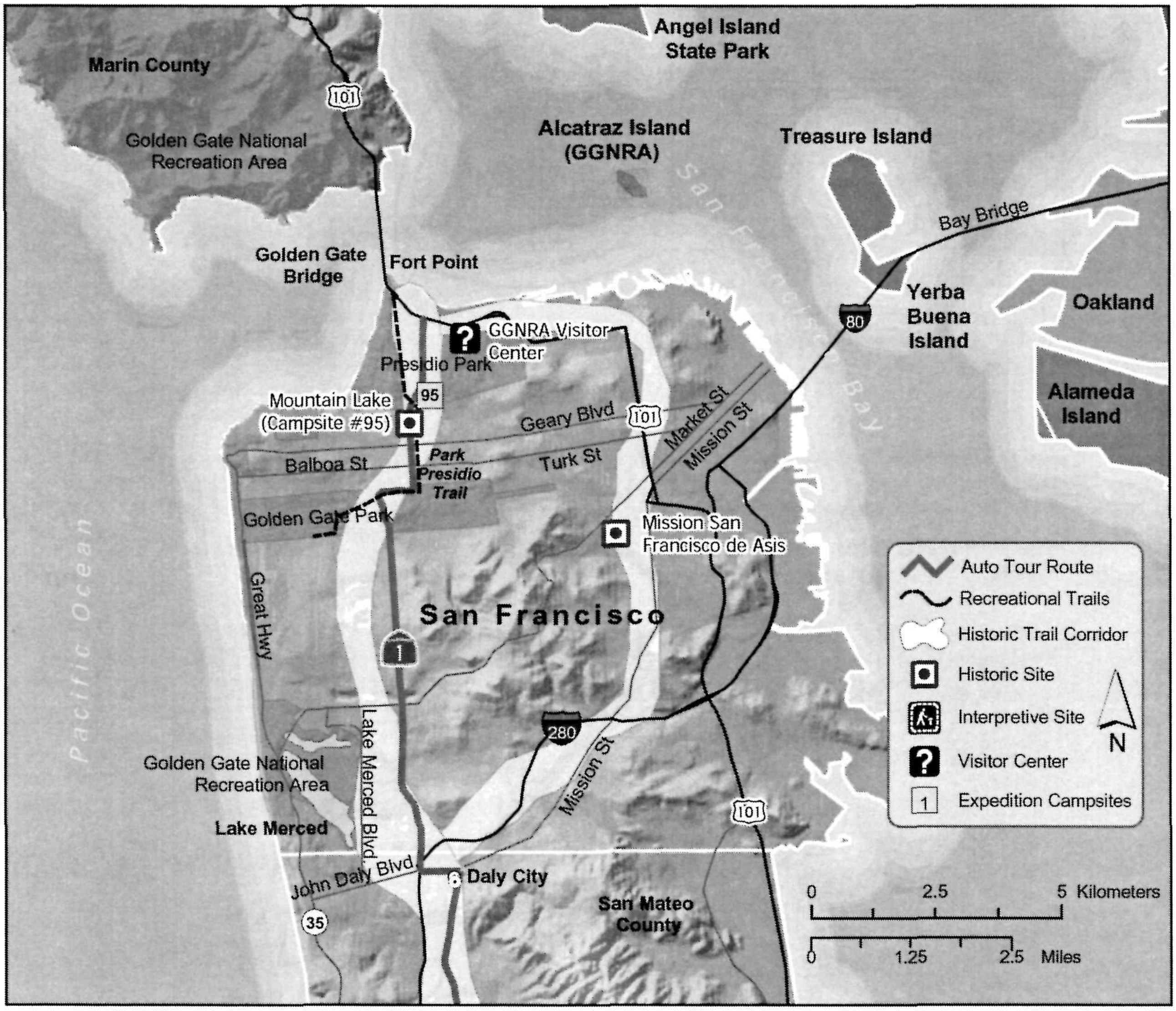
Monterey

San Francisco County – Lake Merced to the Presidio


Marin County
101
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Angel Island State Park
Alcatraz Island (GGNRA)
Treasure Island
San Francisco Bay
Bay Bridge
Golden Gate Bridge
Fort Point
GGNRA Visitor Center
Presidio Park
Yerba Buena Island
Oakland
80
Alameda Island
Mountain Lake (Campsite #95)
95
Geary Blvd
101
Market St
Mission St
Balboa St
Park Presidio Trail
Turk St
Golden Gate Park
Mission San Francisco de Asis
Pacific Ocean
Great Hwy
San Francisco
1
Lake Merced Blvd.
280
Mission St
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Lake Merced
101
John Daly Blvd
6
Daly City
35
San Mateo County
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
N
0
2.5
5 Kilometers
0
1.25
2.5 Miles

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Take CA Highway 1 north (19th Avenue). It jogs right through Golden Gate Park and then jogs left to become Park Presidio. After crossing Anza Street, look for Lake Street on the right. Turn right onto Lake Street and look for parking to explore Mountain Lake Park at the ends of the streets to the left. Continue east on Lake Street and turn left on Argüello into the Presidio of San Francisco and Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Turn left at Lincoln Blvd. and continue to the water's edge and the foot of the Golden Gate Bridge at Ft. Point. As an alternative route to reach the bridge, continue on CA Highway 1 though the Presidio. To visit the Mission, see the next page. Rejoin the route on CA Highway 1/280.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

The historic trail enters San Francisco County near Lake Merced. Immediately west of the lake is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. From either place, walk due north to reach Golden Gate Park.

From Mountain Lake Park, walk to the Golden Gate Bridge area and Fort Point on a hiking trail that roughly traces the route of the expedition.

All of these parks have bicycle paths.

Photo: Benjamin and Winston Elstob.

The bicentennial reenactment (1976) of Anza's visit has led to festivities each June at the Presidio. It was dedicated on September 17, 1776 when Lt. Moraga took formal possession in the name of King Carlos III of Spain.

The first baby baptized at Mission Dolores, on August 10, 1776, was Francisco de los Dolores Soto y Espinosa, son of expedition members. The first American Indian baptism was in June of 1777. The young man, Chamis of the Yelamu, was from Chuchui. He was given the Christian name Francisco Moraga, Lt. Moraga serving as his sponsor. Entry #7 in the marriage book shows that in April, 1778, he became the first Indian to marry at the Mission, taking Cathalina de Bonónia (native name Paszém) as his bride.

About Your Visit to San Francisco County

After traveling up the San Francisco peninsula, Anza, Moraga and Font and a small expedition of men made camp at Mountain Lake March 27-28, 1776. They selected the sites for the *Presidio* and Mission, and it was left to Lt. Moraga to return with the settlers on June 27. San Francisco was to become the new home for many of Anza's colonists.

Sites of Interest

A. Lake Merced
The expedition passed to the east of Lake Merced. Adjacent to a portion of the Golden Gate National Recreation area and the San Francisco zoo, this park is best accessed from Highway 1 via Font Boulevard. The Sutro Library branch of the California State Library is also located nearby (480 Winston Dr.). There, visitors can learn more about the history of the area.

B. Golden Gate Park
The expedition passed through what would become this long slender park. The man-made park found there today bears little resemblance to the drifting sand and stiff winds that Anza found there. Biking along its many trails is a good way to see the park. A trail takes you across the park to Fort Point.

C. Mountain Lake Park and Expedition Camp #95
The exploratory expedition camped here (37° 47' 17" N 122° 28' 12"W) while they investigated the area, selecting the sites for the Presidio and the Mission. They noted lakes, lagoons and springs, since the colony needed a water source. This City of San Francisco park is a good place to stop and consider Anza's trek. There's an interpretive panel describing Anza's visit.

D. Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Presidio of San Francisco
Anza stood precariously at the edge of some white cliffs (near Fort Point, 37° 48' 38"N, 122° 28' 33"W) and decided where to build the Presidio for Spain's northernmost outpost. The beautiful forested recreation area is in stark contrast to the bare sand dunes found there in Anza's time. The area includes: Fort Point; the site of the original presidio around Pershing Square; a remnant of the presidio *comandante's* house; many trails; and the Visitor's Center (50 Moraga Ave.).

E. Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores)
Anza, Moraga, and Font surveyed the area, and Anza selected the future mission site near a spring and lagoon and named it *Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores*. The mission was located near the *Costanoan Ranchería* (village) of Chutchui, and it was the tribes collected at the mission who built the structure seen today. It is the oldest intact building in San Francisco. To reach the Mission (3321 16th St.) from the Presidio, take Van Ness Ave./US-101 and turn right on 16th Street to Dolores Street. Here, and at the California Historical Society (678 Mission St.), visitors can learn of the changes to the city since Anza's time.

About the Anza Expedition in San Francisco County

From Father Font's Diary, March 27, 1776

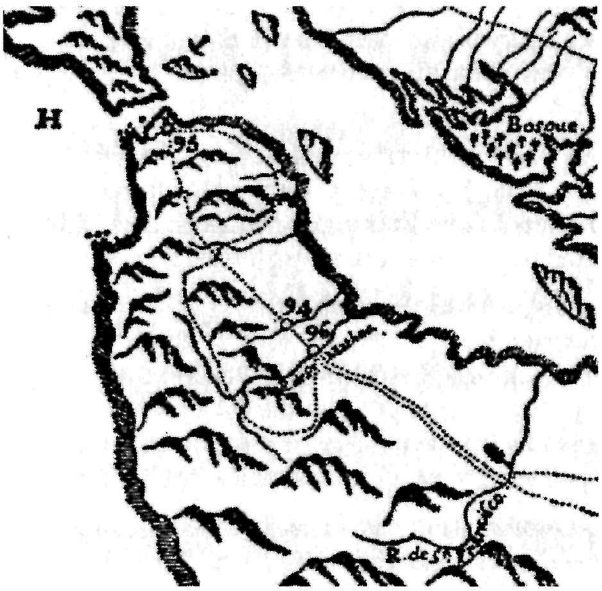
"I said Mass... We set out from the little arroyo at seven o'clock in the morning, and shortly after eleven halted on the banks of a lake or spring of very fine water near the mouth of the port of San Francisco... We again ascended the sand hills, descended to the arroyo, and crossed high hills until we reached the edge of the white cliff, which forms the end of the mouth of the port, and where begins the great estuary containing islands. The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can spit into the sea...

"We saw the spouting of whales, a shoal of dolphins or tunny fish, sea otter, and sea lions. On this elevation, the commander decided to erect a cross, ordering it made at once so that he might set it up the next day...This place and its vicinity has abundant pasturage, plenty of firewood, and fine water, all good advantages for establishing here the presidio or fort which is planned. It lacks only timber, for there is not a tree on all those hills, though the oaks and other trees along the road are not very far away... Here and near the lake there are *yerba buena* and so many lilies that I had them almost inside my tent..."

[yerba buena translates as "good herb", and is a fragrant wild mint (*Satureja douglasii*).]

Thursday, March 28 – Here Father Font makes a most prophetic statement,

"...This mesa affords a most delightful view, for from it one sees a large part of the port and its islands, as far as the other side, the mouth of the harbor, and of the sea all that the sight can take in as far as beyond the Farallones. Indeed, although in my travels I saw very good sites and beautiful country, I saw none which pleased me so much as this. And I think that if it could be well settled like Europe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world, for it has the best advantages for founding in it a most beautiful city, with all the conveniences desired, by land as well as by sea with that harbor so remarkable and so spacious, in which may be established shipyards, docks, and anything that might be wished."



From Anza's Diary – March 29, 1776

"...At a quarter past seven I packed up our equipage and sent it back by the same route over which we had come with orders to await me at the arroyo of San Matheo. Then, with a party of five soldiers and my father chaplain, I continued to explore the district which I had not covered to the southeast, and the region which overlooks the estuary that runs to the south and inland from the port. I again went to the lake with the spring which I mentioned yesterday, and likewise to the spring which I called Los Dolores..."

(Above) A detail of the map drawn by Father Font, showing the San Francisco Bay and peninsula. He numbered the campsites and indicated the route traveled, as well as the islands, mountains and creeks.
Courtesy of Herbert Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*.
(Right) The Golden Gate Bridge and Fort Point during the 1976 Anza reenactment.

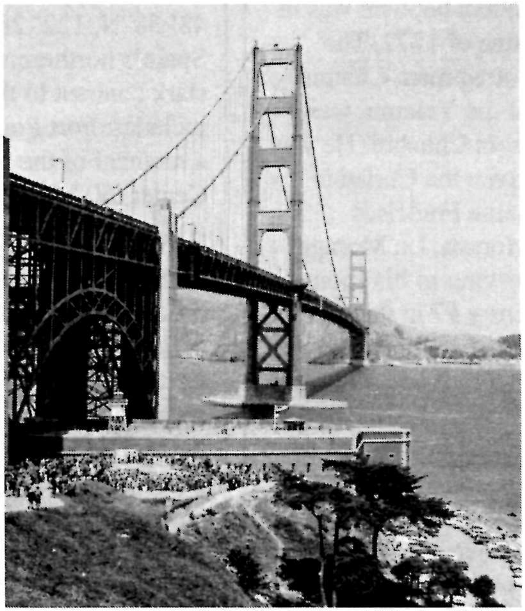


Photo: Benjamin and Winston Elstob

About the Russians in San Francisco County

Around the time of Anza's expeditions, Russia sent several exploratory, as well as otter and seal hunting, expeditions to the North American coast that Spain had claimed. It was not until 1799, however, that the Russians made a serious effort towards a more permanent base in Sitka, Alaska. The colony at Sitka was not doing well in 1806, and Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov sought help from the Presidio of San Francisco. Entering the port of San Francisco on March 28, 1806, on the "Bostonian" ship *Juno*, he quickly learned that trade was forbidden with anyone outside the Spanish Empire.

He turned his attention to Doña Concepción Argüello, nicknamed Concha, daughter of the *comandante*, Don José Darío Argüello, and Doña María Ignacia Moraga de Argüello, a niece of Don José Joaquín Moraga.

Rezanov wrote to his superiors, "...Associating daily with and paying my addresses to the beautiful Spanish *señorita*, I could not fail to perceive her active, venturesome disposition and character, her unlimited and overweening desire for rank and honors, which, with her age of fifteen, made her, alone among her family, dissatisfied with the land of her birth...

"I proffered my hand, she accepted... If the Russian government had thought earlier of this part of the world, and estimated adequately its potentialities, and if it had pursued continuously the far-reaching plans of Peter the Great, who, with insignificant resources, dispatched the expedition commanded by Bering, it is safe to say that Nueva California would never have been Spanish territory, the Spaniards having only turned their attention to it since 1760... Should fate decree the completion of my romance...I shall be in a position to serve my country once again, as by a personal examination of the harbor of Vera Cruz, México, and by a trip through the interior parts of America."

Rezanov's proposal of marriage was a shock to Concha's parents. Because of the difference in religions (Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic), they sought the counsel of the Mission *padres*, and they decided to leave the final decision to the Pope in Rome. Not being able to bring about the marriage immediately, Rezanov did, however, win the approval of house of Comandante Argüello, and the food and supplies he needed were ordered from the *Pueblo* of San José (at the time it was the agricultural center of the area.)

Returning on the *Juno* to Sitka, Rezanov restored the colony to good health, but his plans were cut short by his death in 1807 when he fell from his horse in Siberia. Heartbroken, Concha waited in vain for her suitor to return. She wore the habit of a nun, and dedicated herself to teaching both Spanish and Indian children and comforting the sick. In 1851, when the Dominican Sisters opened a convent nearby, she was among the first novices to join, at the age of 60. She is buried in the convent's cemetery in Benicia, and her father is buried at the Mission Dolores. Their story is told world-wide.

Sea otters, once common on the California coast, were prized for their pelts. The dense fur has up to 10,000 hairs per square inch.

Photo: Monterey Bay Aquarium

The Russians Are Coming

In 1741, Vitus (Ivan) Bering, a Danish explorer working for the Russian Empire, led a sea expedition that reached the coast of Alaska and opened the eyes of the Russians to fur trade in the area. Over the next several decades, several other Russian voyages to North America were undertaken with an increasing focus on seals and sea otters, whose furs were a valuable trade commodity. News of these voyages, and rumors of Russian advances into the continent, led *Viceroy Antonio Bucareli* of New Spain to write, "I deem it well that any establishment of the Russians on this continent or of any other foreign power ought to be guarded against... to avoid the consequences that would follow from having neighbors other than the Indians."

About the Early Spanish Settlers in San Francisco County

A Lonely Outpost

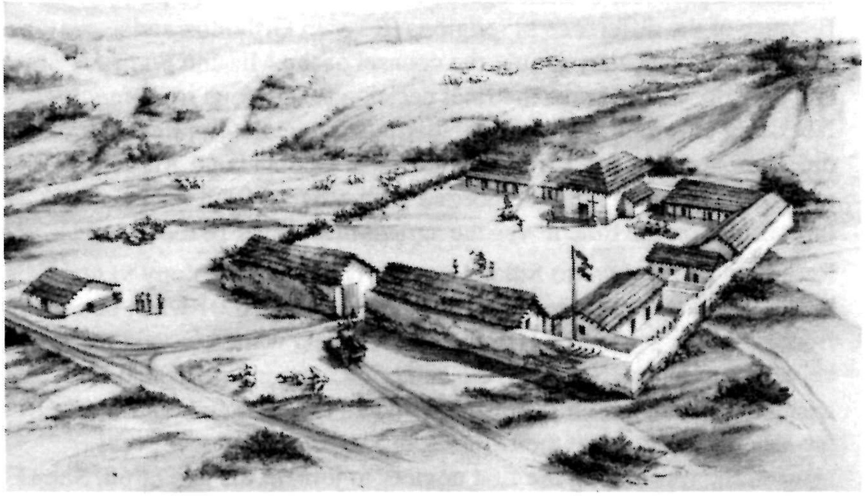
From the Archivo General de la Nación, México comes the following note: Royal *Presidio* and Port of San Francisco, 3 May 1777 I note the families that feel useless in these settlements and wish clearance from my Lt. Col. and Governor Don Felipe de Neve, to wit: Maria Carmen del Valle, Widow of the deceased Juan Salvio Pacheco, Ygnacio Pacheco, Bartolo, María Gertrudis, and Bárbara [her children]; Maria Ángela Chumacero, Widow of Domingo Alviso, Joseph Francisco, Xavier, Ygnacio, [María] Loreta [her children]; Pedro Pérez de la Fuente, and Nicolás Berryessa [both in the capacity of settlers]. These families request your respectful permission to leave these lands because they are lonely all day and do not have anything in these settlements to sustain them; and the last settlers named ask permission to leave, first, because they feel useless; and second, because they have no parents, and are very young and lonely all day.

Josef Joaquín Moraga
(rubric)

As it turns out, records show that the families that asked to leave did instead remain in northern California.

Founder of a Presidio, a Pueblo, and Missions: José Joaquín Moraga

Captain Anza selected José Joaquin Moraga as his second in command for the 1775-76 colonizing expedition. At the time, Moraga was Alférez or Second Lieutenant at the Royal Presidio of Fronteras. He was about 34 years old when he was ordered to join the expedition as it left *Sonora*, a veteran with over 18 years of service to the king. Lt. Moraga's journey to San Francisco was not straightforward. When the expedition continued onwards from Mission San Gabriel, After the expedition reached Mission San Gabriel, Moraga and a small group of soldiers had to backtrack in search of several deserters. He captured the deserters near the Colorado River and returned them to Mission San Gabriel before hurrying on to rejoin the expedition. Once the colonists were safely in Monterey, Anza took Father Font and Lt. Moraga with him to explore the area of San Francisco and select a site for the presidio and mission. Anza then returned to New Spain to report on the success of the expedition, knowing that Moraga was to stay in Alta California and assume responsibility for bringing the settlers to San Francisco. After considerable delays, Moraga and the colonists left Monterey on June 17, 1776, reaching the future site of Mission *San Francisco de Asís* on June 27, where they began the task of building the mission, the presidio, and their new homes. In time, he also founded the Mission of *Santa Clara de Asís* (January 1777) and the *Pueblo* of San José (November 1777). Moraga's wife, María del Pilar León, and their only son, Gabriel, joined him in 1781. Gabriel enlisted in 1783, marrying Ana María Bernal in 1784. José Joaquín Moraga was commander of the Presidio until his death in 1785. He is buried at Mission Dolores in a marked grave at the foot of the altar.



Presidio Pasado (Presidio Past), an interpretive drawing of the Royal Presidio of St. Francis circa 1792. Graphic: NPS Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Learning On The Trail in San Francisco County

Photo: Phil Valdez

In March of 1776, the Spanish Mission and Presidio sites in San Francisco were selected by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza.
Question: Does the Anza Trail deserve commemoration? What did Anza accomplish?

San Francisco is a name honoring *St. Francis of Assisi*, and was first given to the bay itself. Later, Anza was given the task of bringing colonists to the area, subjects of the Spanish king. This statue of Anza was a gift from the state of Sonora to the City of San Francisco. It is now on display at Lake Merced. An identical one is in Hermosillo in Mexico near Horcasitas, an assembly point for Anza's 1775-76 expedition.

On the CD: San Francisco

Waves crashing at Fort Point, and Sea Lions in the bay; Marcha Real; Mission Bells; Oh Susanita; Cable Car Bells.

On March 27, 1776, Father Font, Captain Anza, Lt. Moraga and the exploratory group of soldiers arrived in San Francisco and made their way to the area near today's Fort Point. Father Font noted the abundance of sea life and made a prediction that the area would make a beautiful settlement and port. Anza selected the sites for the future Presidio and Mission and then, together with his core honor guard and Font, made his way back to Sonora. He left the rest of the task to Moraga and the colonists. Moraga led a group of colonists and soldiers to the area of today's Mission Dolores on June 27 and there on the 29th, Father Palóu celebrated the first Mass. On September 17, the *Presidio* was dedicated, with the crew of the supply ship *San Carlos* on hand for the ceremonies. These included the singing of the *Te Deum*, accompanied by peals of bells and repeated salvos of canons, muskets. The Mission was formally dedicated in early October with similar revelry, fulfilling one of the main purposes of the expedition. The Spanish had placed a sign of occupation on their northwest outpost. The *Marcha Real* was their Spanish national anthem. After 1849, sounds of the Gold Rush (e.g. *Oh Susana!*) were heard in San Francisco. The sounds of *Mission Bells* have given way to those of the *Cable Cars,* but those of bygone days still resound.

Additional Resources

San Francisco Recreation & Parks Dept – McLaren Lodge, 501 Stanyan Street, San Francisco, CA 94117;
tel.: 415-831-2700,
web: sfgov.org

California State Library, Sutro Library – 480 Winston Drive, San Francisco, CA 94132;
tel.: 415-731-4477,
web: library.ca.gov

Golden Gate National Recreation Area – Fort Mason, Building 201, San Francisco, CA 94123;
tel.: 415-561-4700,
web: nps.gov/goga

Presidio Trust – 34 Graham Street, San Francisco, CA 94129;
tel.: 415-561-5300,
web: presidio.gov

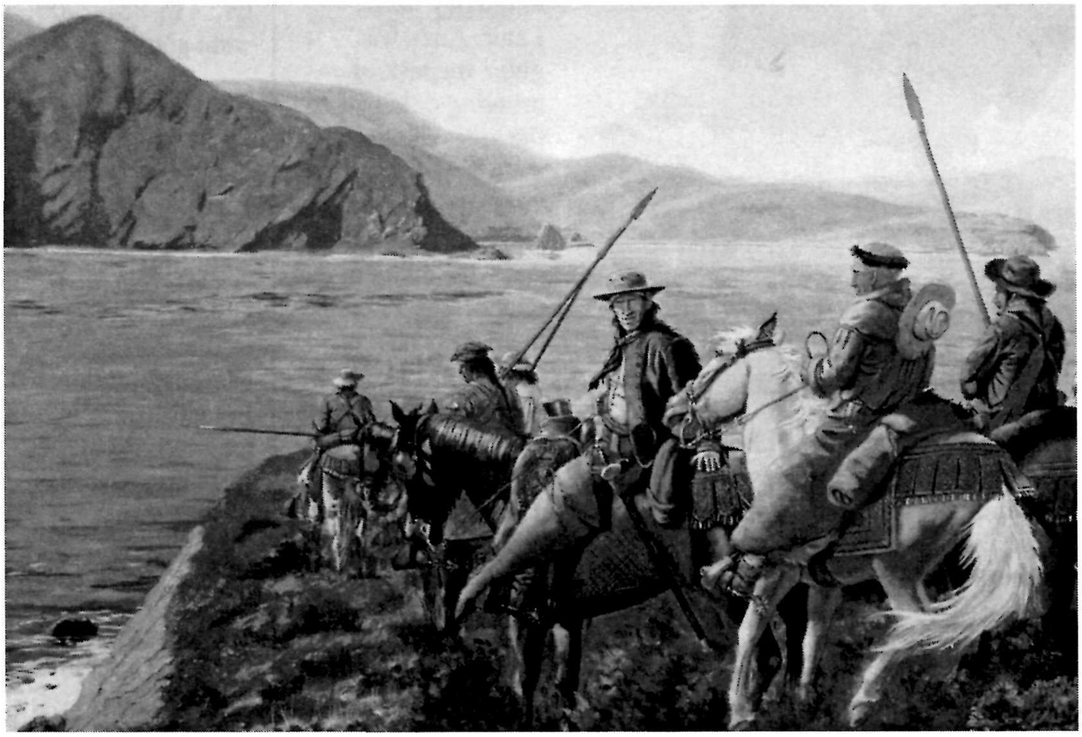
Presidio Visitors Center – 50 Moraga Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94129;
tel.: 415-561-4323,
web: nps.gov/prsf

Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores) – 3321 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94114;
tel.: 415-621-8203,
web: sfarchdiocese.org

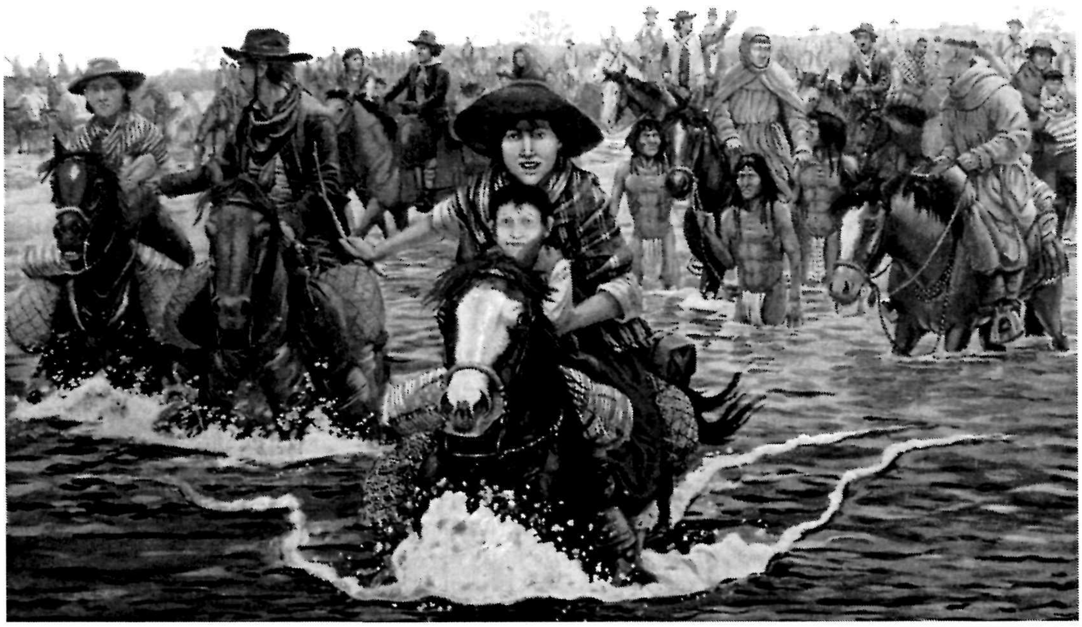
California Historical Society – 678 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105;
tel.: 415-357-1848,
web: californiahistoricalsociety.org

Learning On The Trail in San Francisco County

Look at the illustrations below made by artist and historian David Rickman. Which do you think best depicts Anza's travels in the area of San Francisco? What part of the expedition is the other illustration showing then? What can you find in these spots today that Anza could have seen?

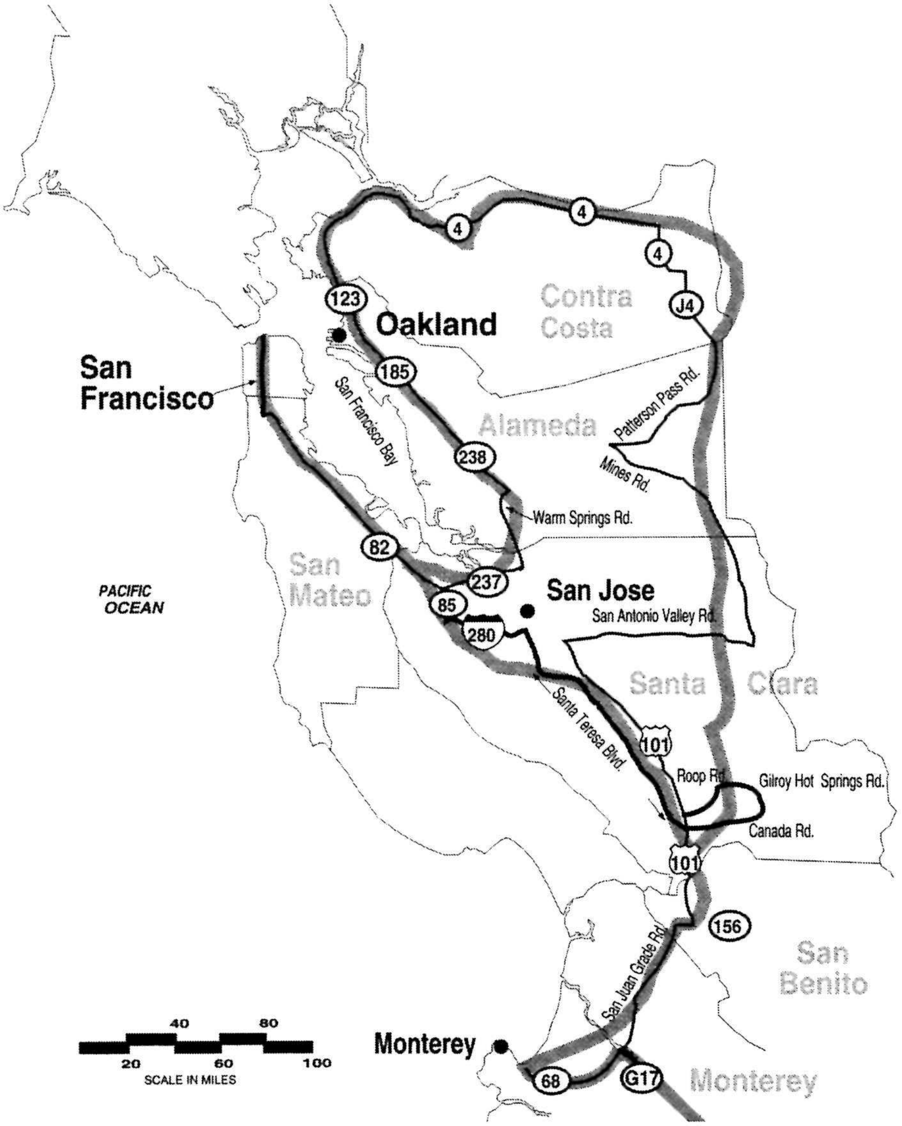


Graphics: David Rickman

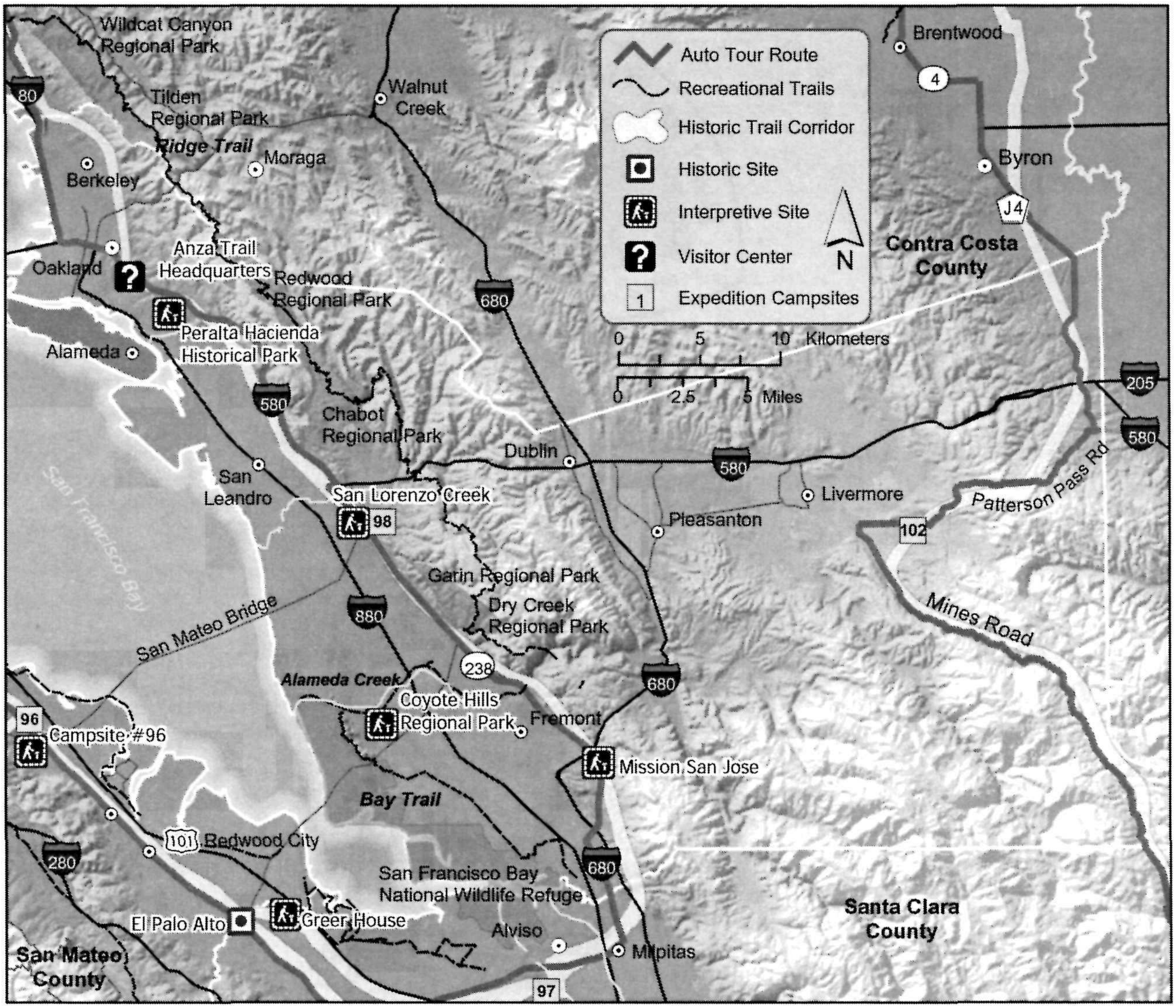


Alameda County - San Lorenzo Creek to the East Bay

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL


4
4
4
J4
123
Oakland
Contra Costa
San Francisco
185
San Francisco Bay
Alameda
Patterson Pass Rd.
Mines Rd.
238
Warm Springs Rd.
82
San Mateo
237
San Jose
85
280
San Antonio Valley Rd.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Santa Clara
Santa Teresa Blvd.
101
Roop Rd.
Gilroy Hot Springs Rd.
Canada Rd.
101
156
San Juan Grade Rd.
San Benito
40
80
20
60
100
SCALE IN MILES
Monterey
68
G17
Monterey

Alameda County - San Lorenzo Creek to the East Bay


Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
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Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
N
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 2.5 5 Miles
Wildcat Canyon Regional Park
Tilden Regional Park
Ridge Trail
Berkeley
Moraga
Walnut Creek
80
Oakland
Anza Trail Headquarters
Redwood Regional Park
680
Peralta Hacienda Historical Park
Alameda
580
Chabot Regional Park
Dublin
San Leandro
San Lorenzo Creek
98
Pleasanton
Livermore
Garin Regional Park
Dry Creek Regional Park
880
San Mateo Bridge
San Francisco Bay
Alameda Creek
238
Coyote Hills Regional Park
Fremont
96
Campsite #96
Mission San Jose
Bay Trail
280
101
Redwood City
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
El Palo Alto
Greer House
Alviso
Milpitas
97
San Mateo County
Santa Clara County
Brentwood
4
Byron
J4
Contra Costa County
205
Patterson Pass Rd
102
Mines Road

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Alameda County is between Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. From Santa Clara, travel north on Warm Springs/North Milpitas Road. At Mission Blvd., turn right onto Mission Blvd./CA 238. In Fremont, stop at Mission San José (43300 Mission Blvd.), or take a hike in Garin Park. In Hayward, take a short detour east on Foothill Blvd. to visit Anza Park (camp #98). Continue north on Mission Blvd./CA 238 to its intersection with I-580 in Castro Valley. Travel northeast on I-580 to Oakland and take the Coolidge exit to visit the Peralta *Hacienda*, or the Lakeshore exit (to 11th St.) to get to the Anza Trail's administration offices. The Hacienda has interpretive information on the expedition. To continue, head north on I-580/80 past Berkeley towards San Pablo Bay.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Hikers can visit the Coyote Hills Regional Park (8000 Patterson Ranch Rd.) in Fremont. Nearby, off of Mission Blvd., the East Bay Regional Park District operates a regional trailhead and staging area at Stanford Avenue (37° 30' 19.18" N, 121° 54' 5.78"). The trail connects with the Bay Area Ridge Trail, the area's recreational route for the Anza Trail. Hikers can overlook the trail from Dry Creek, Garin, Chabot, Redwood, Tilden and Wildcat Regional Parks.

About Your Visit to Alameda County

After measuring the Palo Alto, and camping in the vicinity of the Guadalupe River at the southern tip of the bay, Font, Anza, Moraga and the exploratory band of soldiers made a sharp "U" turn to ascend into the low hills parallel to the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay. At many of the creeks along the way, they encountered American Indians of the Chocheno (Costanoan) tribes. They continued north to San Pablo Bay.

Sites of Interest

A. Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge

Anza tried to avoid the marshlands at the southern edge of the bay. Today, the visitor center for the Wildlife Refuge provides exhibits on the salt marsh ecosystem and its inhabitants. It operates an Environmental Education Center in Alviso, and has a segment of the Bay Trail.

B. Mission San José

Founded in 1797 on Ohlone land along the historic Anza route. The museum includes displays about Ohlone and mission life. The grave of Fulgencio Higuera, grandson of expedition member Ignacio Anastacio Higuera is also here. It is located at 43300 Mission Blvd. at Washington Blvd. in Fremont.

C. Alameda Creek

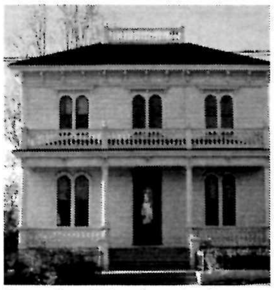
Here, thirty *Chocheno* natives raised an arm, extending their hand as a sign that the soldiers should stop. Yelling with great rapidity, they said: "Au, au, au, au, au...", and then they halted, vigorously slapping their thighs. In a peaceful encounter, they were given beads. Today, the Alameda Creek trail connects Coyote Hills Regional Park to the Bay Area Ridge Trail.

D. San Lorenzo Creek and Expedition Camp #98

José Soberanes, who came as a guide from Monterey, told father Font this creek was called Arroyo de la Harina after a load of flour that got wet during the prior journey of Pedro Fages. Anza writes, "Today in passing we have seen six villages, whose inhabitants, not accustomed to seeing us, fled like wild beasts. Notwithstanding this, about forty heathen have come close to us and I have given them presents. The last one whom we encountered discovered us about forty paces away, and although less than five steps from where he was there was a place where he might have hidden, such was his terror that he lay down in his tracks...I tried to relieve his fright and to get him to stand up, but for a long time I was unable to succeed...I thought it best to leave the unfortunate fellow alone." A small park and interpretive display is located at the corner of Foothill Boulevard and City Center Drive in Hayward commemorates this day, March 31, 1776.

E. Peralta Hacienda Historical Park

Luis María Peralta came to California with Anza when he was 16 years old. In 1820, the last Spanish governor gave him a 44,800-acre land grant. He named it *El Rancho de San Antonio* and divided it among his three sons. It encompassed today's cities of Hayward, Oakland and Berkeley. In 1842, Antonio Maria Peralta received what became the San Antonio division on which this *hacienda* sits. Peralta Creek is adjacent to the museum, and the park is open to the public. It is located in the Fruitvale district of Oakland at 2465 34th Avenue; 37° 47' 16" N, 122° 12' 55" W).

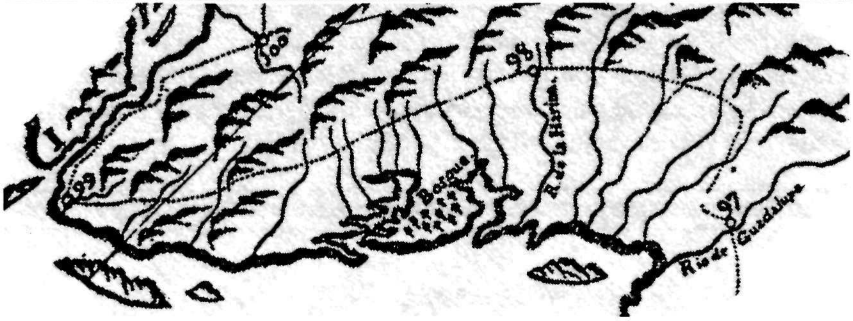


Peralta Hacienda in Oakland Photo: NPS

Other Sites

At Higuera Historical Park, one can view an adobe built by expedition descendant Fulgencio Higuera. The Park is located at 47300 Rancho Higuera Road off of Mission Blvd. at the foot of Mission Peak Regional Park in Fremont. At Anza Park in Hayward, there's a brass plaque commemorating Anza's passage. San Leandro Memorial Park is a good place to rest on your journey. Visit the Oakland Museum of California, at 100 Oak St., with its displays on the natural and cultural history of early California, and the nearby administration offices of the National Park Service Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail at 1111 Jackson St. in Oakland,
tel.: 510-817-1438,
web: nps.gov/juba/

Learning On The Trail in Alameda County



Font's map (detail) showing the creeks and Alameda *Bosque* (Forest). Bolton

The San Carlos: The Golden Fleece

In 1775, *Viceroy* Bucareli sent three ships to explore the coast of California and to provide support for the second Anza Expedition. One of the ships was a 200 ton *paquebote* (packet boat) called the San Carlos, and was known by its sailors as the *El Toisón de Oro*. Its commander was Don Manuel de Ayala, and his ship was to be the first European sailing vessel to enter the San Francisco Bay. It left San Blas (in *Nayarit, Mexico*) for San Francisco in March of 1775, and entered the famous port, known then only by land, on August 5, 1775. The ship found safe anchorage within Hospital Cove on an island they named La Isla de Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles, a name somewhat preserved in its name today, Angel Island. Over the next few weeks, Ayala's pilot, Don José Cañizáres, carefully mapped the bay using a launch (long boat) and a *cayuco* (kayak/canoe), and found the local American Indians friendly. Leaving on September 18th, the San Carlos returned, via Monterey, to San Blas. On March 10, 1776, ironically the day that Anza arrived in Monterey, the San Carlos again left for San Francisco, this time under the command of Fernando Quirós, but with Cañizáres again as pilot. It had many of the supplies and property of Anza's colonists on board. It arrived in Monterey on June 3, and many of its crew were present at the founding ceremonies of the San Francisco *Presidio*, September 17. In a twist of fate and a foreshadowing of events that made San Francisco the destination of the later (1849) Gold Rush, *El Toisón de Oro*, the name of the ship that passed through the Golden Gate, translates to "the Golden Fleece." Both Cañizáres and Font mapped the area we know today as Alameda, known today for its international port.

Heard in Alameda County: Mosquitos and Au, Au

Font describes two sounds: One was the mosquitoes buzzing around his head as they headed north along the East Bay's coastline. The other was from natives they encountered near Alameda Creek, who raised an arm, extended their hand as a sign that the soldiers should stop, and yelled "Au, au, au, au, au..." with great rapidity, then halted and vigorously slapped their thighs.

Additional Resources

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge –
P.O. Box 524, Newark, CA 94560;
tel.: 510-792-0222,
web: desfbay.fws.gov

Mission San José –
43300 Mission Blvd. at Washington Blvd.,
Fremont, CA 94539;
tel.: 510-657-1979,
web: californiamissions.com

East Bay Regional Park District – P.O. Box 5381,
Oakland, CA 94605-0381;
tel.: 510-544-2611,
web: ebparks.org

Coyote Hills Regional Park – 8000 Patterson Ranch Road, Fremont, CA 94555

Alameda Creek Trail –
2250 Isherwood Way
Fremont, CA 94536

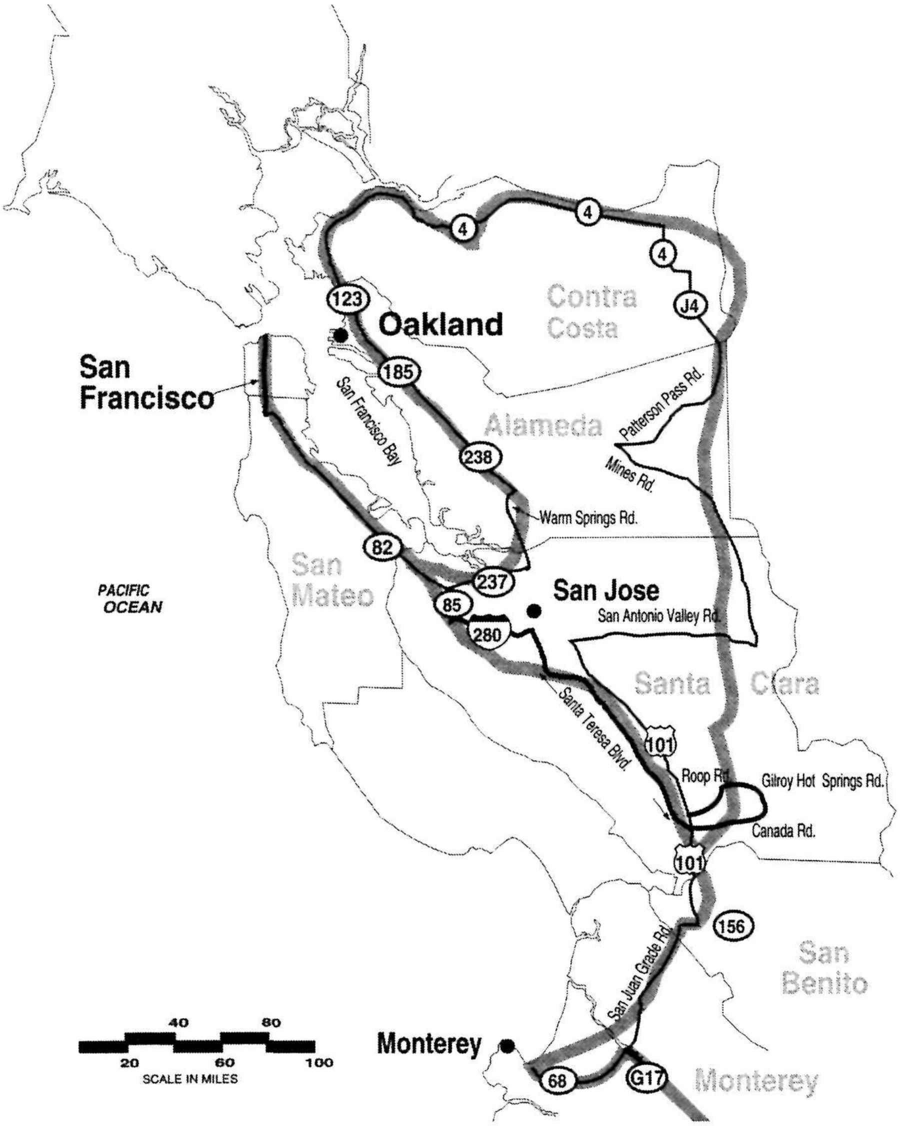
Hayward Area Historical Society – 22701 Main Street, Hayward, CA 94541;
tel.: 510-581-0223,
web: haywardareahistory.org

San Francisco Bay Trail;
tel.: 510-464-7900
web: baytrail.abag.ca.gov

Peralta Hacienda Historical Park – 2465 34th Avenue,
Oakland, CA 94601;
tel.: 510-532-9142,
web: peraltahacienda.org

Contra Costa County – Tierra Caliente to the Puerto Dulce

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL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Alameda
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Mines Rd.
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Warm Springs Rd.
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San Mateo
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San Jose
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San Antonio Valley Rd.
Santa Clara
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Roop Rd.
Gilroy Hot Springs Rd.
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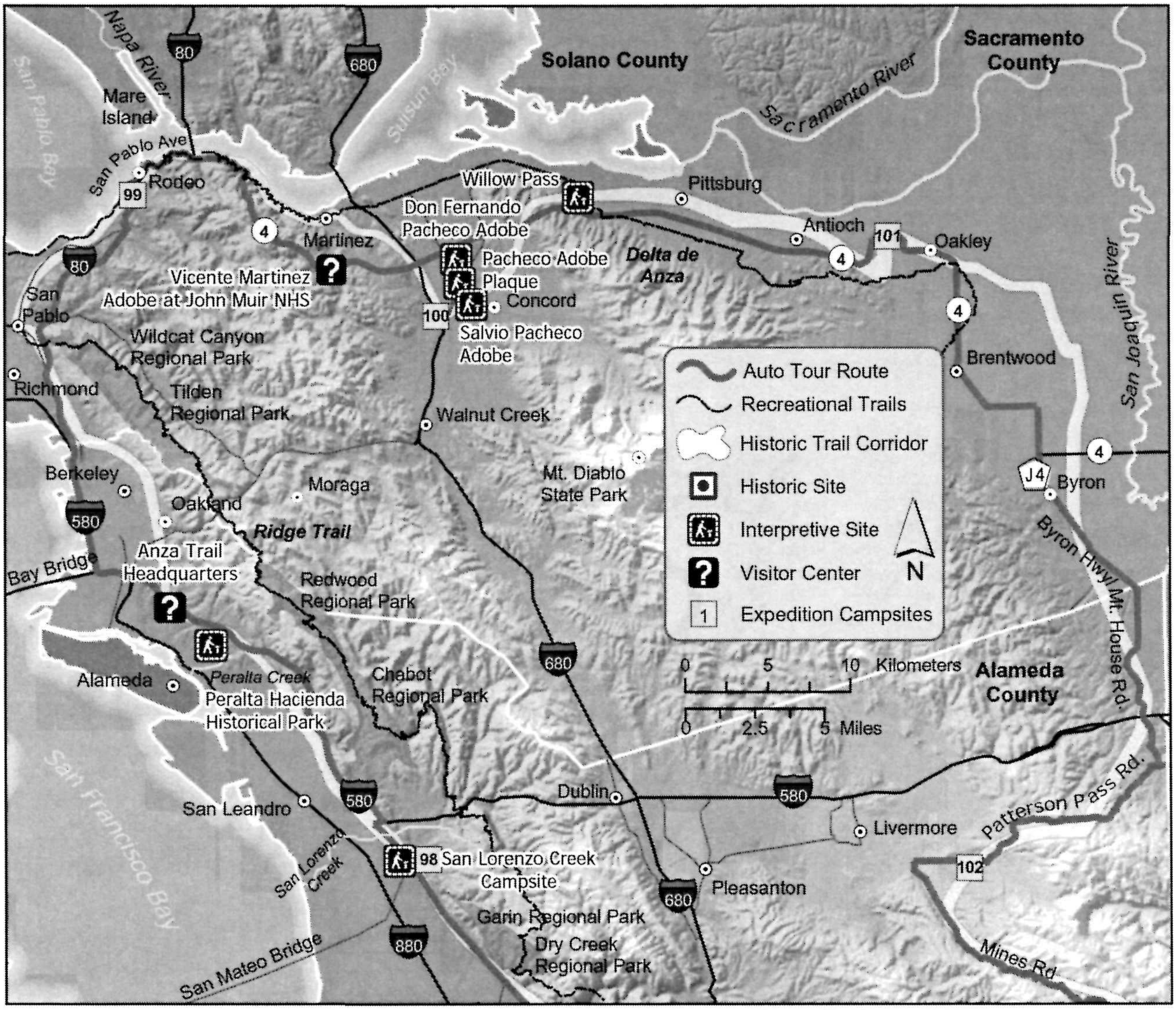
Contra Costa County – Tierra Caliente to the Puerto Dulce


Napa River
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Solano County
Suisun Bay
Sacramento County
Sacramento River
San Pablo Bay
Mare Island
San Pablo Ave
Rodeo
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Martinez
Willow Pass
Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe
Pittsburg
Antioch
101
Oakley
4
80
Vicente Martinez Adobe at John Muir NHS
Pacheco Adobe Plaque
Delta de Anza
Concord
100
Salvio Pacheco Adobe
4
San Pablo
Wildcat Canyon Regional Park
Brentwood
San Joaquin River
Richmond
Tilden Regional Park
Walnut Creek
Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
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Berkeley
Moraga
Mt. Diablo State Park
580
Oakland
Ridge Trail
Byron Hwy/ Mt. House Rd.
Bay Bridge
Anza Trail Headquarters
Redwood Regional Park
Alameda
Peralta Creek
Peralta Hacienda Historical Park
Chabot Regional Park
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Alameda County
San Francisco Bay
Dublin
580
Patterson Pass Rd.
San Leandro
580
Livermore
San Lorenzo Creek
98 San Lorenzo Creek Campsite
102
Pleasanton
680
Garin Regional Park
Dry Creek Regional Park
880
San Mateo Bridge
Mines Rd.

The view north from the Selby Open Space area.

Photo: NPS

Driving Directions for Auto Route

Continue north on 1-80 to Hercules and exit at San Pablo Ave./CA 4, going west under the freeway to San Pablo Avenue. At San Pablo Ave, turn right (north) to the town of Rodeo and visit the area of campsite #99. Continuing north on San Pablo Ave., cross under I-80 into the town of Crocket. There will be several street name changes: San Pablo Ave. to Pomona St. east that becomes Carquínez Scenic Drive. To continue, see the next page.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

There are several trails, including the hills of the Selby Open Space area (located across from Vista del Rio Rd.), the Carquínez Regional Park, the Delta-de Anza Regional Trail and the Antioch Regional Shoreline.

About Your Visit to Contra Costa County

Anza's exploratory group camped near Rodeo at the mouth of the San Pablo Bay. The next day at noon, they stopped on a hill just west of the Carquínez Bridge and noted Mare Island and the *Puerto Dulce* (Suisun Bay). They continued to the Martínez area and camped near Concord. They reached the site of Antioch, and encountering impassable Tule marshes, headed south back towards Monterey.

Sites of Interest

A. Rodeo and Expedition Camp #99
Anza's men chased elk near Berkeley, and then continued north. On April 1st, the group camped at a small stream. Today, the campsite is at the conjunction of Parker and San Pablo Avenues and Rodeo Creek, a heavily industrialized area. A commemorative marker from the 1976 reenactment is on Parker Road between 4th and 6th Street in front of the post office in the town of Rodeo. The coast reminded Font of Sonora's *Tierra Caliente* (Hot Country).

B. Selby Open Space Area and Anza's Midday Stop
West of the Carquínez Bridge, their hillside vantage point can be reached via San Pablo Ave. through the East Bay Regional Park District's (EBRPD) Selby Open Space area across from Vista del Rio Road. A short, but steep, hike from the parking area takes you to the viewpoint. On April 2, 1776, Father Font notes, "...This *Puerto Dulce* [sweet harbor], indeed, is a gulf of fresh water, enclosed in a canyon by hills...In the bay and in front of the mouth there is an island [Mare Island]..." The location of the hill is close to 38° 03' 14" N, 122° 14' 37" W.

C. Adobes of Expedition Descendants near Camp #100
Located within the grounds of John Muir National Historic Site, the Vicente Martínez adobe provides interpretation of the passage of the Anza expedition and the subsequent Spanish and Mexican periods. The wife of Vicente Martínez was Guadalupe Moraga, a great–granddaughter of the San Francisco founder. While in Concord, one can visit the Salvio Pacheco Adobe (1870 Adobe St.) or the Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe (3119 Grant St. within Hillcrest Park). Juan Salvio Pacheco, a grandson of Anza recruit Juan Salvio Pacheco and his wife, María del Carmen del Valle, received a 5,000-acre Mexican land grant for service to his government. Fernando was their son.

D. Recreation Trails along Anza's Path
The East Bay Regional Park District's (EBRPD) multi-use 20-mile Delta de Anza Trail commemorates the route of Anza's 1776 expedition and is marked as a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. An interpretive stop located on the eastern side of Willow Pass describes the *Puerto Dulce*. EBRPD manages hundreds of miles of trails including the Skyline National Scenic Trail. This trail, and the Bay Area Ridge Trail parallel Anza's route, although at a higher elevation so that they offer panoramic views of San Francisco Bay. At both the Carquinez Strait and Antioch Regional Shoreline parks give a closer view. At the latter, Camp #101 is commemorated with a plaque placed on the edge of the shore on the east side of the fishing pier. Near this camp on April 3rd, there was a friendly exchange with members of a Bay *Miwok* village.

Tule (*Scripus acutus*) grows throughout California along marshes, lakes and streamsides. American Indians had many uses for it.
Photo: Greg Smestad

Traveling On

Continuing on Carquínez Scenic Dr., turn right (south) on McEwen Rd. near Port Costa to CA 4. There, turn left (east) on CA 4 to the Alhambra Way exit. Follow the signs to John Muir National Historic Site. Continue east on CA 4. There are several places to access the Delta-de Anza Regional Trail of the East Bay Regional Park District. Follow CA 4 east to the town of Oakley and then follow CA 4 south through Brentwood (Brentwood Blvd. to Byron Highway). To continue along the this route, see the section of the Trail Guide called Getting Back/Mt. Diablo.

Learning On The Trail in Contra Costa County

Photo:NPS

Trail Questions

Don Vicente Martínez, son of the Presidio of San Francisco's commandante, built this adobe house around 1849.

Question: Who founded the Presidio, and when?

On the CD: The Bay Miwok

Anza and the small band of soldiers explored the East Bay, camping near Rodeo at the mouth of the San Pablo Bay. On April 2, 1776 natives were encountered in Contra Costa County near Rodeo, and Font describes a rather long stick split in the middle. The stick was an Ohlone clapper stick, and the natives were from a large east bay Chocheno village. Anza and his men continued to the village, and were presented with gifts. As the soldiers left, the Chocheno followed after them with their singing and dancing, which Font interrupted by chanting the *Alabado* and they responded in a higher key, as if they wished to respond to the chant. Traveling to the future site of Antioch, Anza's group began their journey south back towards Monterey. On April 3, Father Font writes, "...we came to a good-sized village, whose Indians, who in color and all other respects are like the rest, welcomed us as friends although timidly...We stopped for a while at this village, whose huts were not of grass and dilapidated like those we had seen during this journey, but "rather large, round, and well made, like those of the [Chumash] Channel...The commander made an effort to please the Indians, giving them glass beads to dispel their fear." Font goes on to tell that some of the native women and children jumped into the water into well made boats made of *tule* (reeds). The native men remained outside talking rapidly. One man put out a long pole with feathers on the end, and a long strip of rabbit skin hung from it like a banner. This was taken as a sign of peace. We can not know what was said, but according to linguist Dr. Catherine A. Callaghan, the tribe was likely the Julpun group of the Bay Miwok tribe, and some of their words are:

Miwok	English
Julpun	neighbor place
olé	coyote
kik·u	water
kik·u maaye	water lady
weno	medicine
weno mayo	medicine - person
hoowok	beads
'oyya	relative
hoy·u maye	first lady
helwash	top person
yayeume	talk
yayeumekay	talker

Additional Resources

Rodeo is an unincorporated town in Contra Costa County;
web: rodeoca.org

John Muir National Historic Site and Martínez Adobe – 4202 Alhambra Ave., Martinez, CA 94553-3883;
tel.: 510-228-8860,
web:nps.gov/jomu/adobe.htm

Contra Costa Historical Society – 610 Main St., Martinez, CA 94553;
tel.: 925-229-1042
web: cocohistory.com

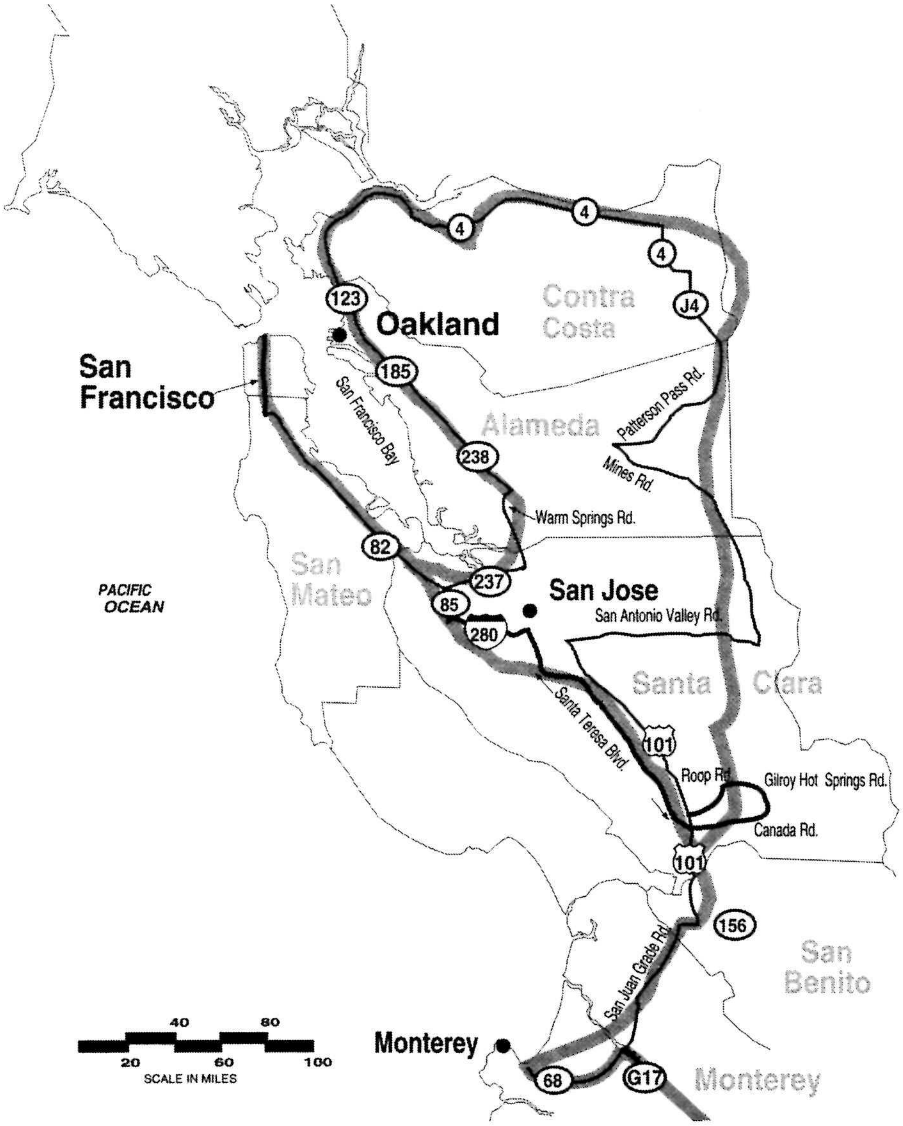
Salvio Pacheco Adobe – 1870 Adobe St. (at Salvio St.), Concord, CA 94519;
Fernando Pacheco Adobe – 3119 Grant St., Concord, CA 94519;
tel.: 925-671-3000,
web: ci.concord.ca.us

Moraga Historical Society Library – 1500 St. Mary's Rd., Moraga, CA 94556-2099;
tel.: 925-377-8734,
web: moragahistory.org

Lindsay Wildlife Museum – 1931 First Ave., Walnut Creek, CA 94597;
tel.: 925-935-1978,
web: wildlife-museum.org

Delta de Anza Regional Trail and East Bay Regional Park District – P.O. Box 5381, Oakland, CA 94605-0381;
tel.: 925-625-5479,
web: ebparks.org

Getting Back – The East Bay through the Mount Diablo Range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PACIFIC OCEAN
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Santa Clara
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Roop Rd.
Gilroy Hot Springs Rd.
Canada Rd.
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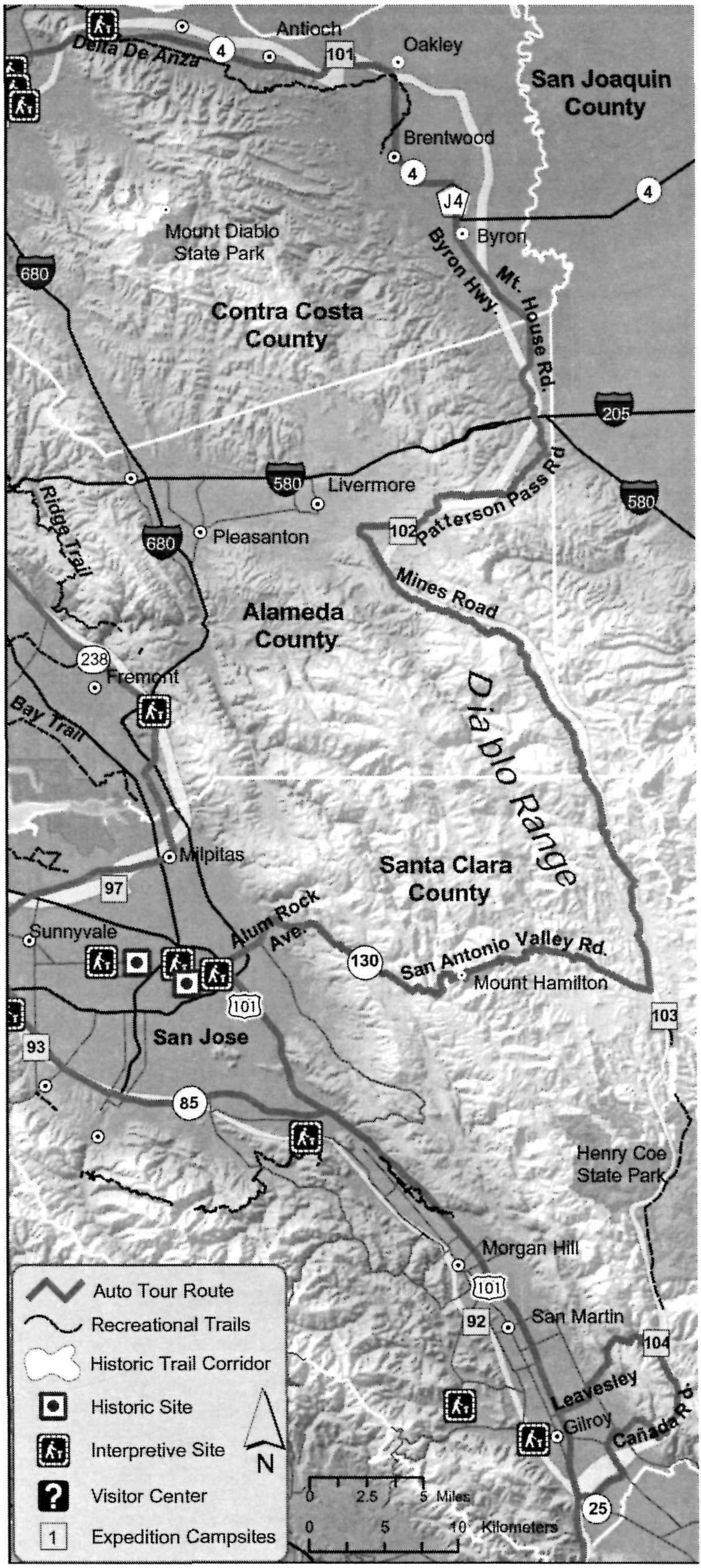
Getting Back – The East Bay through the Mount Diablo Range


Antioch
Delta De Anza
Oakley
San Joaquin County
Brentwood
Byron
Byron Hwy.
Mt. House Rd.
Mount Diablo State Park
Contra Costa County
Livermore
Pleasanton
Patterson Pass Rd
Mines Road
Ridge Trail
Alameda County
Fremont
Bay Trail
Diablo Range
Milpitas
Santa Clara County
Sunnyvale
Alum Rock Ave.
San Antonio Valley Rd.
Mount Hamilton
San Jose
Henry Coe State Park
Morgan Hill
San Martin
Leavesley
Gilroy
Cañada Rd.
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Auto Tour Route
Recreational Trails
Historic Trail Corridor
Historic Site
Interpretive Site
Visitor Center
Expedition Campsites
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0 5 10 Kilometers

Driving Directions for Auto Route

In the East Bay, you can head south via a driving route that parallels that of Anza and his exploratory band of soldiers.

Contra Costa County
Follow CA 4 east until the town of Oakley and then follow CA 4 south through Brentwood (Brentwood Blvd. to Byron Highway).When CA 4 makes a sharp left turn east, continue straight (south) on Byron Highway (County Road J4) to Byron. At Mountain House Rd., exit County Road J4 and turn right (south).

Alameda County
Travel south on Mountain House Road. At the junction of Altamont Pass Road, continue south on Midway Road. At Midway, turn right (west) on Patterson Pass Road to Cross Road. Turn left (south) on Cross Road to its intersection with Tesla Road. Turn right (west) on Tesla Road/County Road J2 to Mines Road. At Mines Road, turn left (south). Follow Mines Rd. to the Santa Clara County line where it becomes San Antonio Valley Road.

Santa Clara County
Continue south on San Antonio Valley Rd. until it makes a sharp right (westward) turn. At this point, the historic route continues south to meet Coyote Creek and follow it through Henry W. Coe State Park. The auto tour route continues on roadways. Continue west on San Antonio Valley Road/CA 130, which passes over Mount Hamilton (elevation 4209 ft.), to Alum Rock Avenue. Make a left turn at Alum Rock Avenue, which is the continuation of CA 130 to US 101. From here, one can join north or south on the auto route. For the latter, turn south on US 101 through Morgan Hill and San Martin. To continue in this county and visit Henry Coe State Park, please see the next page.

About Your Visit to Anza's Bay Area Back County

Anza and the small band of soldiers started their return trip to Monterey in April of 1776 after their exploration of the East Bay area. He received a warm welcome by the American Indians at each end of this segment, and he gave colored beads to each of these tribes. You can follow part of their path by driving the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in Eastern Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.

Sites of Interest

A. East Bay Regional Park District and Expedition Camp #101

There are several places to access the Delta-de Anza Regional Trail of the East Bay Regional Park District. The Antioch Regional Shoreline contains the area of Camp #101. It is commemorated with a plaque placed on the edge of the shore on the east side of the fishing pier. On April 3, 1776 a Bay Miwok Village of the Julpun was visited nearby. Father Font writes, "...we came to a good-sized village, whose Indians, who in color and all other respects are like the rest, welcomed us as friends although timidly...We stopped for a while at this village, whose huts were not of grass and dilapidated like those we had seen during this journey, but rather large, round, and well made, like those [Chumash] of the Channel ..."

B. Livermore Valley and Expedition Camp #102

Father Font writes on April 4, 1776, "...we came to some bare hills...From the top of them we saw at our right a spacious valley [Livermore Valley] formed by the hills which we were crossing and those which on going to the mouth of *Puerto Dulce* we had on our right...we descended from the top of the hills [Patterson Pass]. We continued through them for about two *leagues* to the southwest and entered other hills, which are the beginning of the sierra which we afterward crossed...and having traveled through them some two *leagues* to the south-southwest we halted on a small elevation near a *cañada* in which a little water was found." The location of the camp is near Tesla Rd. south of Livermore. 1 league = 2.56 miles.

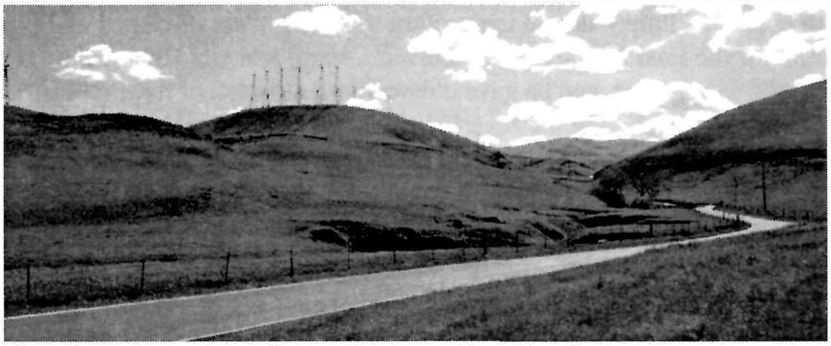
C. Henry Coe State Park and Expedition Camps #103 & #104

On the return trip to Monterey, the route closely follows the eastern Santa Clara county line after entering from the north. It passes through the beautiful San Antonio Valley, and then to the East Fork of Coyote Creek near Henry Coe State Park. This is the second largest California State Park next to Anza Borrego. Trails within it include a two-mile segment near *Los Cruzeros*, Anza's mid-day stop. Anza called the Mt. Hamilton range the *Sierra del Chasco,* which translates as the mountains of disappointment. Apparently, he was disappointed as to how long it took to cross these rugged mountains. Camps #103 and #104 are near the park's northern and southern borders, respectively. Camp #104 is near *Cañada* Rd. at the confluence of Coyote Creek and Cañada de los Osos. It was near here that American Indians greeted them again. Font's Diary of April 7, 1776, Easter Sunday, states, "...When we finished our descent, some ten or twelve Indians came out on the road to salute us, from a village which was near there on the banks of a lagoon. They gave us *amole* and two fish from the lagoon...In return for them, the commander gave the Indians some glass beads..." This group was likely from the Mutsun tribe. More can be learned about this tribe at Chitactac–Adams Heritage County Park (Hwy 152 east to Watsonville Rd.; north of Gilroy in Santa Clara County).

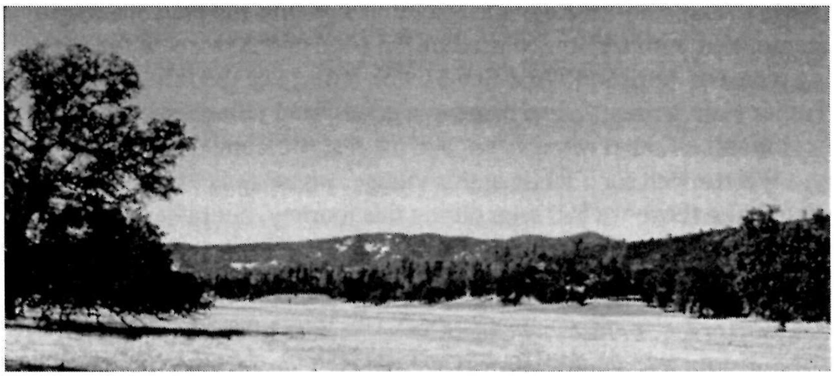
Continuing in Santa Clara County

If you would like to bypass Henry Coe State Park, then simply continue on 101. If, however, you would like to visit the park, take the Leavesley exit off 101) east. At New Avenue, turn left (north). At Roop Road, turn right (east). Follow Roop Road to Gilroy Hot Springs Road. Turn left on Gilroy Hot Springs Road to the intersection of Cañada Road. Continue on Gilroy Hot Springs Road to the Hunting Hollow entrance to Henry W. Coe State Park, where you can hike parallel to the historic route of the expedition along Coyote Creek and see their noontime stop at *Los Cruzeros*. Turn right (south) on Cañada Road and follow it south and west. In this section, the road follows the historic route. At Ferguson Road (Pacheco Pass Highway), turn left (south) to Bloomfield Avenue/County Road G7. At Bloomfield Avenue/ County Road G7, turn right (west). At the intersection of CA 25 turn right (west) to US 101.

Learning On The Trail in the Mt. Diablo Range



The view along the trail near Patterson Pass Road Photo: NPS



San Antonio Valley east of Mount Hamilton Photo: NPS

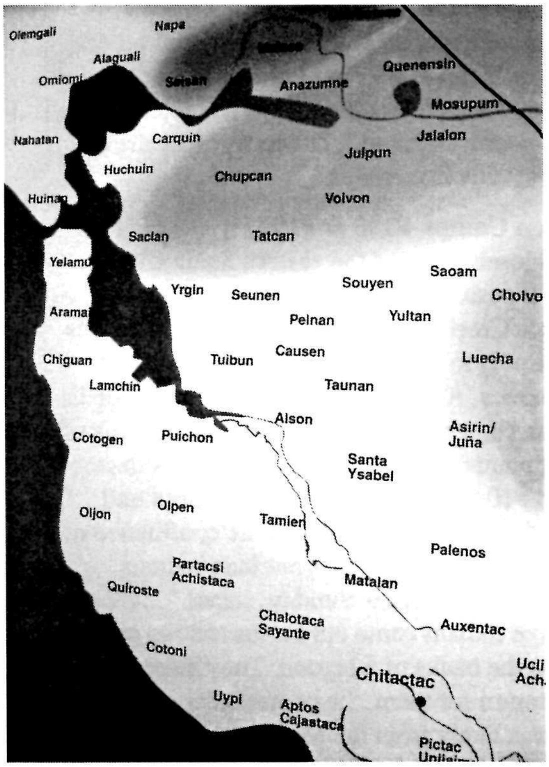
Additional Resources

Delta de Anza Regional Trail and East Bay Regional Park District – P.O. Box 5381, Oakland, CA 94605-0381; tel.: 925-625-5479, web: ebparks.org

Livermore Heritage Guild, Carnegie Library Building – P.O. Box 961, Livermore, CA 94551; tel.: 925-449-9927, web: lhg.org

Henry Coe State Park – 9000 East Dunne Ave., Morgan Hill, CA 95037; tel.: 408-779-2728, web: coepark.org

National Park Service web: nps.gov/juba/


Olemgali
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Chupcan
Huinan
Volvon
Saclan
Tatcan
Yelamu
Saoam
Souyen
Yrgin
Seunen
Cholvo
Aramai
Pelnan
Yultan
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Juña
Cotogen
Puichon
Santa
Ysabel
Oljon
Olpen
Tamien
Palenos
Partacsi
Achistaca
Quiroste
Matalan
Chalotaca
Sayante
Auxentac
Cotoni
Ucli
Ach.
Chitactac
Uypi
Aptos
Cajastaca
Pictac

People of the Bay

Over the past 10,000 years, the region between Monterey and San Francisco was occupied by successive generations of American Indians who adapted to the diverse ecosystems of the coast, mountains, and interior valleys. With the expansion of the Spanish Empire into Alta California after 1769, the development of these native societies changed dramatically within a fifty year period as individuals were placed in various Missions. During early contact, the Spaniards referred to the inhabitants of the Monterey Bay area as *Costeños* or People of the Coast. Around the San Francisco Bay region, other tribal groups were encountered speaking similar dialects that language scholars later classified as *Costanoan*. Descendants prefer to use "Ohlone" as a term applying only to the tribe around the village of Oljon between today's Santa Cruz and San Francisco. At left is shown a map with some of the pre-Spanish contact village names reconstructed from Mission records.

Photo: Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

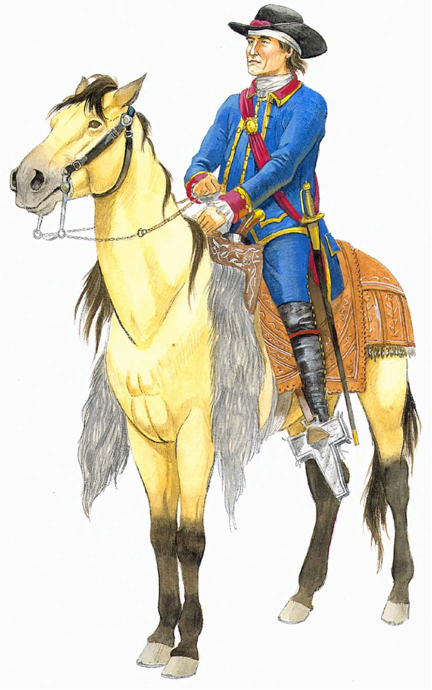
A Guide to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Resources

Historical Background

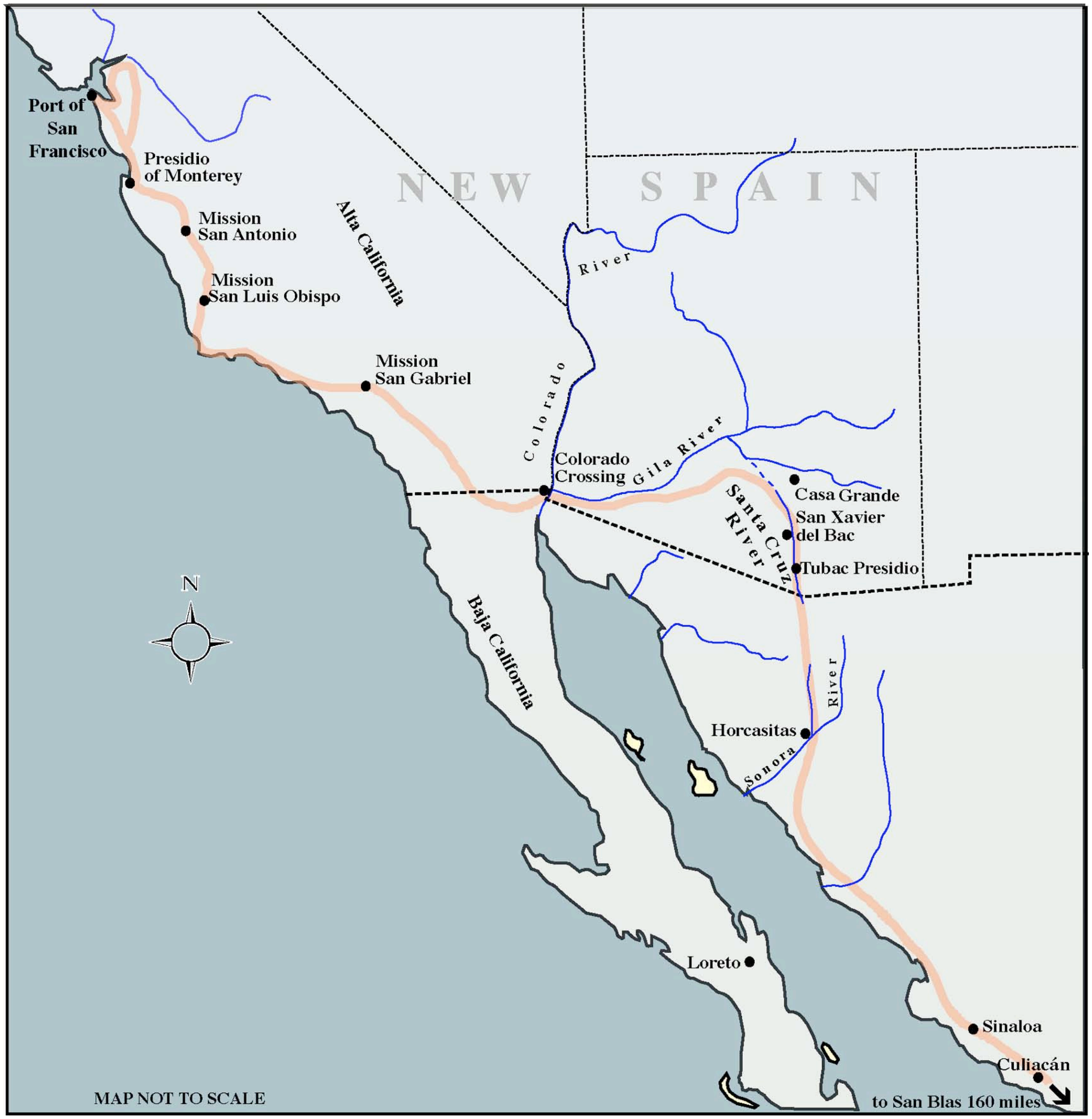
In 1774, Spain's hold on *Alta California* was tenuous at best. Although sparsely populated, the lower portion of California – *Baja California* – had a growing number of missions and pueblos. But in *Alta California* – from San Diego north – five inadequately staffed missions and two presidios were all that guarded these remote Spanish holdings from potential takeover by Russian or English forces. Even more troubling, these distant bastions of the Spanish crown were dependent on immigration for future growth. They were staffed almost exclusively by priests and soldiers, most of whom had not yet brought their families north from Loreto (in Baja California) and the mainland. Although a few women had made the trek up from Mexico and some of the Spanish soldiers were marrying local American Indians, the *Alta California* frontier was still primarily male-dominated. Coupled with these population constraints, *Alta California* was not self-sufficient. They were very much dependent on older, and more established, portions of the colonies of New Spain for essential supplies. Although some of the settlements, such as mission San Gabriel, had shown remarkable success at growing crops and raising livestock, *Alta California* was still a long way from self-sufficiency. Annual supply shipments from Mexico were an essential part of life in *Alta California*. After two and a half centuries of Spanish rule, less than 170 Spaniards called *Alta California* home by the end of 1774.

Living on the frontier, Juan Bautista de Anza was familiar with the challenges of life on the edge of an empire. Born in about 1736 near the presidio at Fronteras on the Sonoran frontier, he knew the important role the Spanish military outposts played in helping to protect civilians living in remote areas. Although Spain had established a significant presence in northern Sonora over a century before Anza's birth, the deserts to the north and conflicts with the indigenous tribes in the area made further northward settlement difficult and dangerous. Anza's father had been an early advocate for creating a land route to *Alta California*, but he died at the hands of the Apaches when Anza was about three. Anza followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a military officer. He quickly rose as a member of the Spanish military establishment, entering the militia as a volunteer at the age of 16. By the time he was 20, he was a Lieutenant in the cavalry, and at 24, he was Captain at the Presidio of Tubac. He became quite familiar with the area along the northern frontier, the indigenous tribes that lived there, and the challenges that needed to be faced when trying to cross it. When the time eventually came to seek out a route across the deserts to bring colonists to California, Anza was well positioned to lead the expedition.



A clean-shaven Juan Bautista de Anza
Graphic: David Rickman

With the permission of the Spanish Viceroy in Mexico City, Anza organized and paid for an exploratory trip to see if an overland passage would actually be possible. In 1774, he successfully traveled a route from the presidio at Tubac across the Sonoran Desert to the Colorado River with a small group of soldiers, priests, and translators and a native of *Baja California* named Sebastián Tarabal. Along the way, he established what would develop into a long lasting


Port of San Francisco
Presidio of Monterey
Mission San Antonio
Mission San Luis Obispo
Alta California
NEW SPAIN
Mission San Gabriel
Colorado River
Colorado Crossing
Gila River
Casa Grande
San Xavier del Bac
Santa Cruz River
Tubac Presidio
N
Baja California
Horcasitas
Sonora River
Loreto
Sinaloa
Culiacán
MAP NOT TO SCALE
to San Blas 160 miles

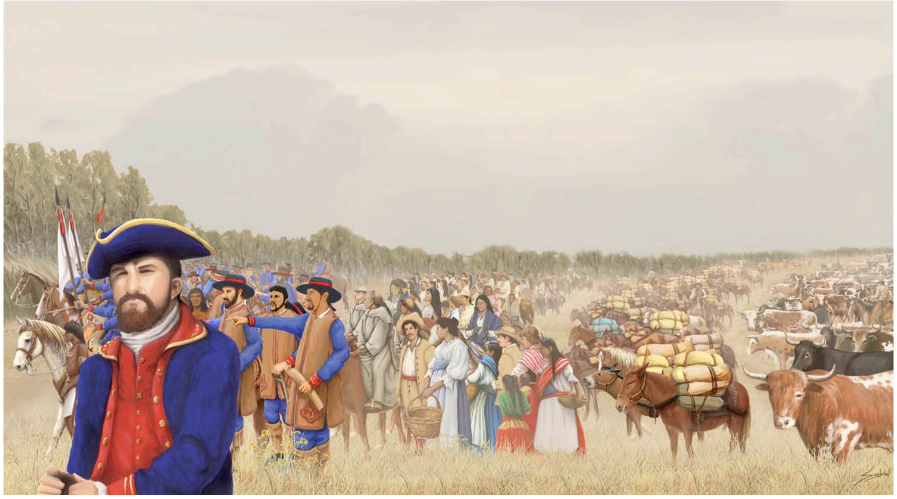
The route of Anza's second expedition (1775-1776) to *Alta California*. Graphic: NPS

relationship with Chief Palma of the Quechan people at Yuma, creating the framework for support that would prove crucial for the second expedition. After a failed attempt to cross the desert through the Imperial Sand Dunes, he successfully navigated a southern route through the desert.

Making his way though the Santa Rosa Mountains, he arrived at the newly created mission in San Gabriel, showing the feasibility of his plan. With his small band of soldiers, he rode to the Presidio at Monterey to become better acquainted with the route for the ultimate colonizing expedition. On his return to Mexico City, he scouted the Gila River area, an important corridor if thirsty cattle and a large group of colonists were to be brought to *Alta California*.

Once he knew the route was possible, he sought permission from the Viceroy for an overland expedition accompanied by families. After permission was granted from *Viceroy Don Antonio María Bucarelli y Ursúa*, he began the task of assembling the families to settle in the San Francisco Bay Area. Seven presidios in what is now Sonora, Mexico each offered a soldier to establish the new garrison at San Francisco. All were told to bring their wives and children. More were recruited and trained as soldiers by Anza. Beginning in Culiacán, Sinaloa, Anza swept north in the spring of 1775 recruiting a total of 30 families to take part in the expedition. They came from many settlements, as well as from a variety of backgrounds. Some were descendants of families from Europe, descendants of Spaniards who had immigrated to the New World. Most had ancestors who were indigenous people of Mexico, or were the descendants of the African slaves who had been brought to work in New Spain. In short, they were a diverse assemblage of Spanish citizens, subjects of the kingdom of Spain living in Sinaloa and Sonora in the later half of the 18th century. They were a mixture of races and cultures, and their ancestors had lived in New Spain for over 250 years.

According to a letter written by Anza to Viceroy Don Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa on October 20, 1775, two babies were born along the trail between Culiacán and Tubac. In Anza's roster of the same date, at least six children were under six months of age. Some must have been born in Horcasitas, while others must have been born en route to the final staging area at Tubac. Aside from the soldiers and colonists, additional people were hired as muleteers (to pack the mules) and *vaqueros* (cowboys).



The composition of the Anza expedition with soldiers, families, pack mules, and cattle. Graphic: Bill Singleton

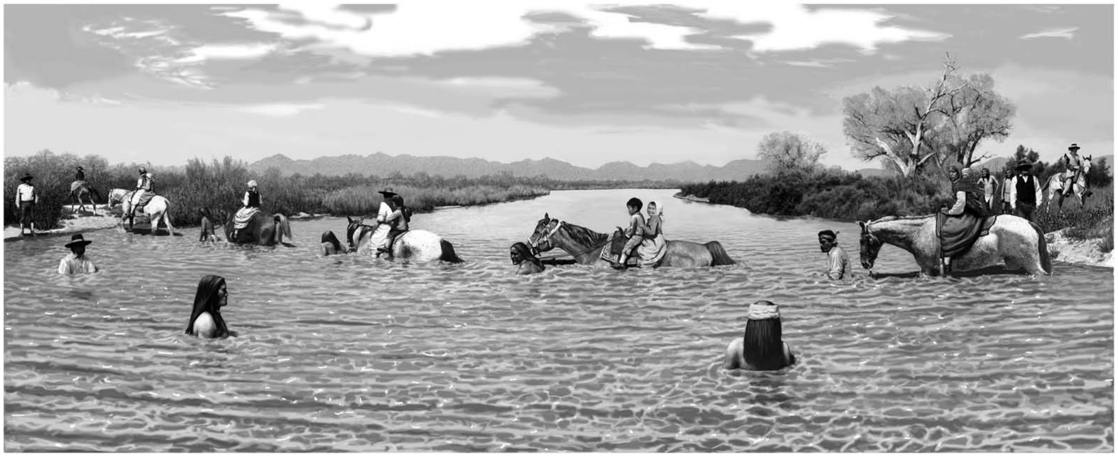
While an exact count of the people on the expedition is still under debate, we can say that of the 200 or so colonists that set out from Tubac, about 40 were men, about 40 were women, and about 120 were children. For example, Señora Gertrudis Duarte had joined the expedition with her three children at the mining town of Álamos, wanting to be united with her husband, corporal Alexo Duarte, who was already serving in the Spanish army at Mission *San Antonio* in *Alta California*. Another woman, Feliciana Arballo, was a widow, about 25 years old, with a four-year-old daughter and a month old baby; her husband, José Gutiérrez, had died in an Indian attack a month or so before the expedition left. In all ways, this was a journey of families.

We cannot be sure what motivated the colonists to join the expedition, but we do know they were volunteers. New laws enacted in 1772 made it possible for men who joined the army to gain title to land and other benefits. The people who found the opportunity most attractive generally belonged to the frontier's lower and middle economic groups. Anza wrote that he started his recruitment in the poorer part of New Spain, in Culiacán. Most settlers had backgrounds in ranching and farming, and many had some knowledge of mining. Some may have been poor and others were not, but all came because it offered a chance to better their lives.

When the expedition finally gathered at Tubac in the Fall of 1775, nearly 300 soldiers, vaqueros, tradesmen, women, children, and priests assembled to begin the trek that would take them to their new home. Almost 200 of these travelers would eventually make their permanent home in *Alta California*. In his diary for October 23, 1775, Juan Bautista de Anza writes, "All the foregoing having been arranged and noted; Mass having been chanted with all the solemnity possible on the Sunday preceding for the purpose of invoking the divine aid in this expedition, all its members being present; and the *Most Holy Virgin of Guadalupe*, under the advocation of her Immaculate Conception, the Prince Señor *San Miguel*, and *San Francisco de Assís* having been named as its protectors, at eleven today the march was begun toward the north."

The expedition was like a moving city of humanity making its way across the desert. The normal functions of life did not stop as the expedition headed west. Clothes were washed, children were born. On the first night out, the group suffered its only death en route when María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz died from complications after childbirth. Her son, José, lived and made it to California, as did her husband, Vicente, three other sons and three daughters. Later in the journey, two other mothers gave birth to healthy babies. Although the expedition averaged about fifteen miles a day, Anza did allow extra time for rests during periods of sickness and after births. But even then, the families needed to tend to, and care for, the nearly 1000 horses, mules and cattle that accompanied them along the way. They needed to be fed, clothes had to be mended, and water and firewood sought.

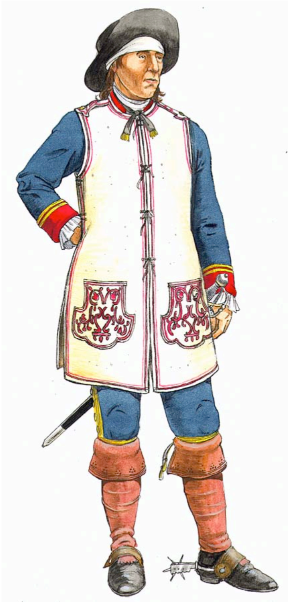
For their spiritual needs, they turned to the expedition's priest, Father Pedro Font, who was assigned to give daily services and moral guidance. Using a quadrant, he also took readings of the altitude of the sun that allowed him to calculate the latitude of many of the places on the journey. Font, as well as Anza, also filled the role as trip journalist. They took time out daily to keep diaries documenting their progress, spiritual dilemmas, and interaction with the many indigenous tribes they encountered along the way. These journals paint a picture — albeit through their eyes — of life on the frontier that captures the images of Arizona and California as they were explored and as new cultures were contacted. The expedition provided new challenges daily, but life on the Spanish frontier had prepared them.



Chief Palma and the Quechan tribe ensured the safety of the expedition as they crossed the Colorado River at Yuma. Graphic: Wade Cox

Often using the major river ways as travel corridors, the expedition slowly made its way to the ultimate destination in Monterey. Using the Santa Cruz and *Gila* Rivers as guides across the Arizona desert, they reached the Colorado River where they were supported by *Chief Salvador Palma* and his tribe. His people helped the expedition cross the river where they were forced to make the difficult trek across the Colorado Desert. Slowly but surely, they worked their way across the desert, through the canyons covered with a layer of winter snow, and up over the mountains to the *San Gabriel* Mission. From this point north, they followed the path that would eventually become the *El Camino Real* and link all of the missions. With stops at the *San Luis Obispo de Tolosa* and *San Antonio de Padua* Missions, the group finally came to rest at the Monterey *Presidio* on March 10, 1776, six months after they had left Tubac.

As the expedition rested and became acquainted with Monterey, Anza set off to determine the location of the new San Francisco presidio and mission. Joined by Font, Lieutenant José Joaquín Moraga, and a small group of soldiers, they traveled to San Francisco and surveyed the area. He quickly determined the best sites for the presidio and mission and left San Francisco to explore the East Bay. Directed by the *Viceroy* to determine if there was a river flowing into the bay, they followed the shoreline south to the tip of the bay (now Alviso, north of San José) and then up the eastern shore. Arriving at Carquínez Strait, they continued east along the shoreline, unable to determine whether there was indeed a river flowing into the bay. As his men became increasingly bogged down in the tules, Anza abandoned the quest and headed south, to return to Monterey. From there, Font, Anza and ten of his core soldiers from Tubac, and one dissatisfied couple, made their way back to Mexico along the trail. Anza left Moraga in charge of the expedition.



A depiction of Lt. José Joaquín Moraga

Graphic: David Rickman

In June, the settlers moved from Monterey to San Francisco. Aided by members of the supply ship, *San Carlos*, they built the beginnings of the presidio (for protection) and began construction of the first simple structures that would become the *Misión de San Francisco de Asís* (Mission Dolores). Shortly after the expedition reached San Francisco, several of the expedition's women gave birth. Within a year, some families moved south to establish the settlement and missions in San José and Santa Clara. The Anza Trail effectively doubled the Spanish population of *Alta California* in 1776.

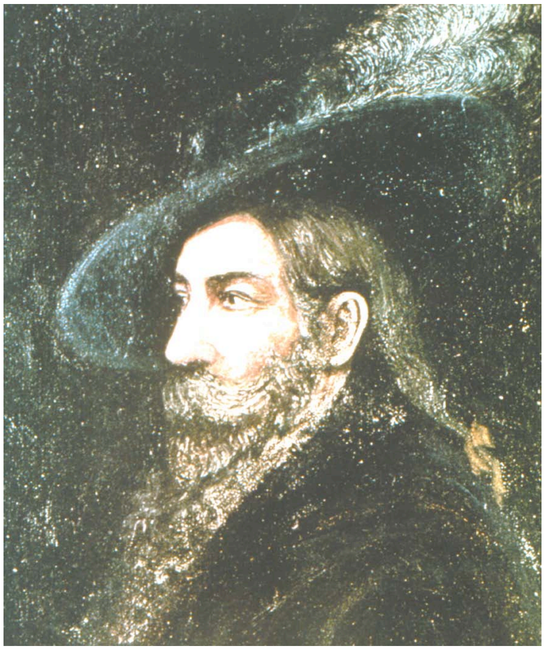
The next major movement of colonists along the trail occurred in 1781 with the establishment of the new pueblo of Los Angeles by Capitán Fernando de Rivera y Moncada. With the route having only been opened for five years, this expedition would be the final major Spanish migration along the Anza Trail. The goodwill that Anza had built up with Chief Palma and the Quechan at Yuma dissolved quickly during Anza's absence. Anger over a variety of issues led to open hostility between the *Quechan* people and the Spanish citizens living at the mission that had been built at Yuma. With the deaths of a number of the soldiers and priests at Yuma in 1781, Spain would never again use the Anza Trail as a means of bringing colonists and livestock to *Alta California*. But by this point, with the added people from the Anza Expedition and Capitán Rivera y Moncada's group helping to build and establish the growing number of presidios, missions, and pueblos, the main goal of the Anza Trail had been achieved. The trail succeeded in bringing a sufficient number of settlers to *Alta California* to provide the resources necessary to firmly establish a Spanish foothold on the edge of the empire.

Like Lewis and Clark or Very Different ?

Some people have compared the Anza Expedition to the Corps of Discovery journey led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark for the American government. They really were quite different expeditions. While these American explorers made their journey from St. Louis, along the Missouri River and over the Rocky Mountains, to Oregon and the Pacific Ocean, they did so some thirty years after Anza, and they did not take over 240 colonists (including families, women and children), 695 horses and mules, and 355 head of cattle with them.

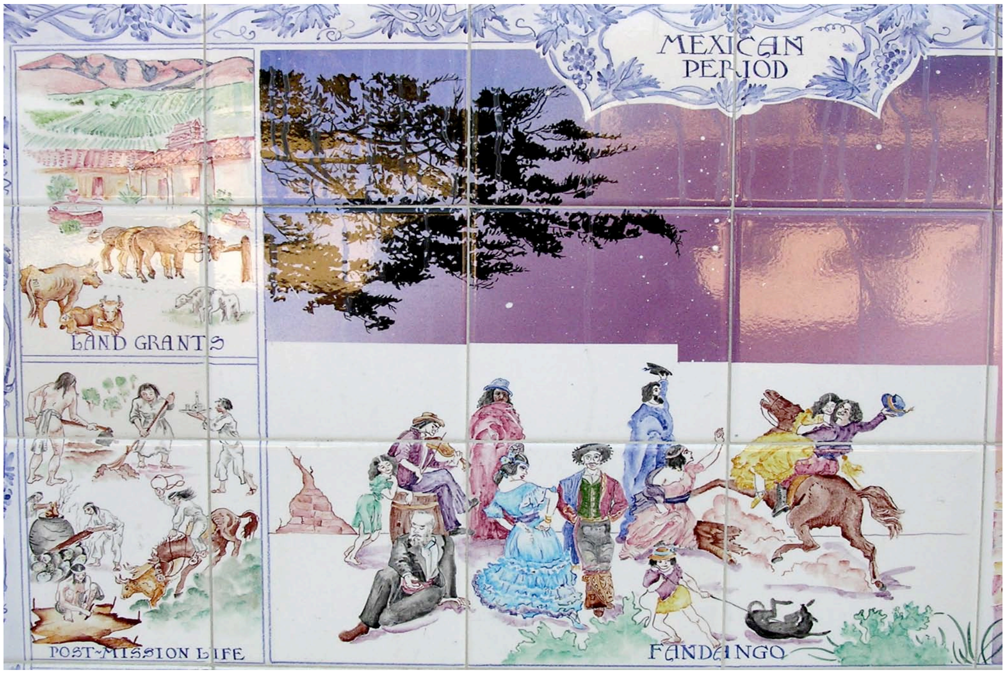
Convincing his government, his church, his people and native peoples he met along the way, Anza accomplished one of the great pioneer treks to the Pacific Coast. Keep in mind that Anza's expedition left Tubac eleven months before America's founding fathers signed the Declaration of Independence. If upon their return from exploring the Pacific Coast, Lewis and Clark had organized a military colony of hundreds of people in St. Louis and led them back across the Plains and Rockies to hold the mouth of the Columbia River against the Russian and English empires, then they would have accomplished a feat comparable to Anza's.

After the Anza Expeditions


Juan Bautista de Anza from an unsubstantiated French painting Bolton

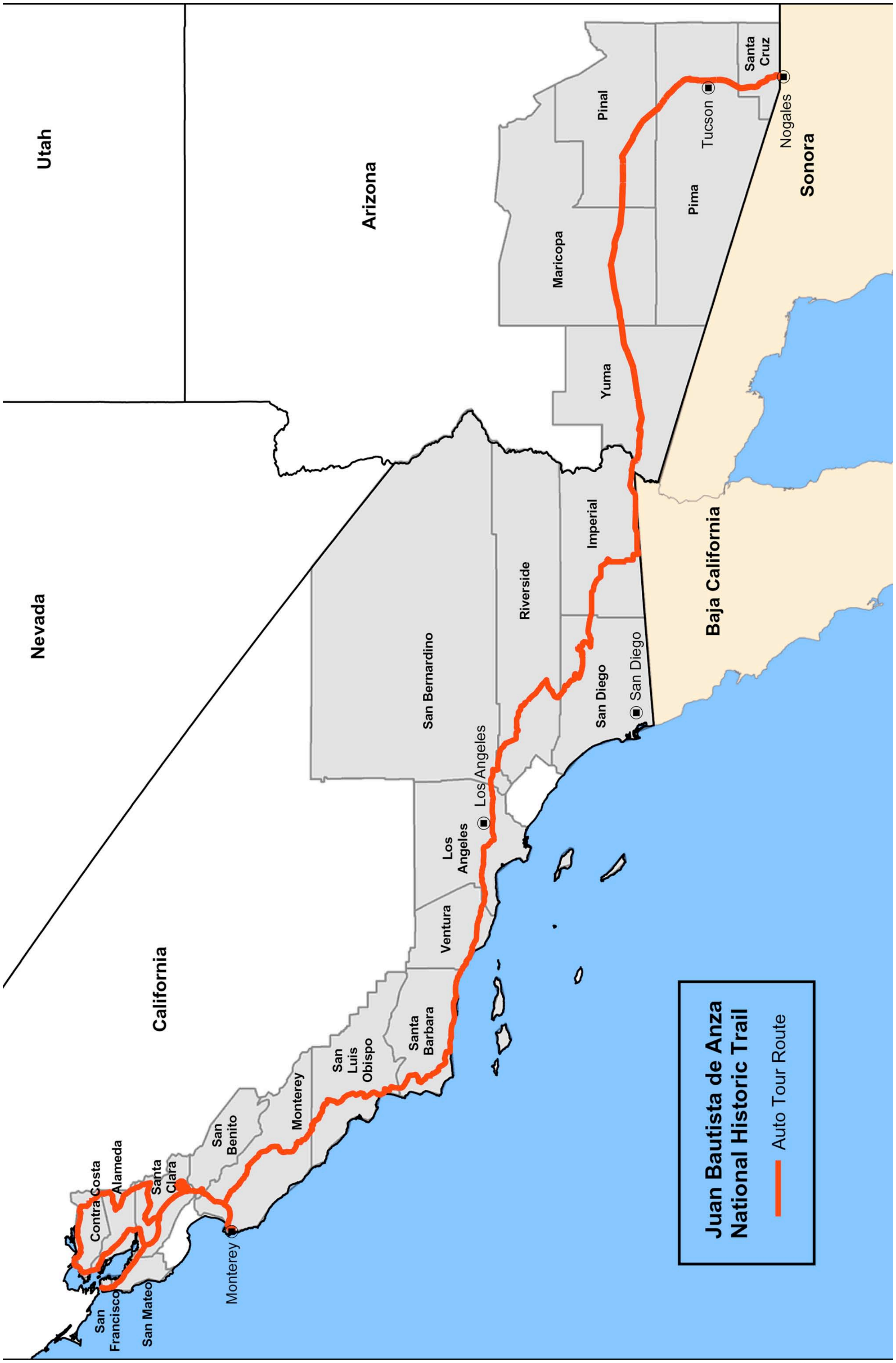
On his return, Anza took Chief Palma and three other Quechan Indians (together with an interpreter of Yuma) to Mexico City where they were baptized on February 13, 1777. While there, Anza was made commander of all the troops in Sonora and was assigned to the Presidio of *San Miguel de Horcasitas*. By 1778, he was Governor of New Mexico. In 1779, with over 600 men and several thousand horses, he led an expedition across present-day New Mexico and Colorado to engage the Comanches under the command of Chief Cuerno Verde. The campaign resulted in the chief's death, and that of several other head men. Anza later summoned all the remaining Comanche and Utes chiefs to Santa Fé and negotiated the longest lasting peace treaty ever signed by the Comanches with any government (including Spain, Mexico, and the United States). This peace made it much easier for the U.S. to later settle its western frontier. Anza also led a successful expedition in 1780 to discover a route between Santa Fé, New Mexico, and Arizpe, Sonora. The uprising at Yuma in July of 1781 led to Anza being used as a scapegoat by several of his superiors, even though he had strongly recommended careful and fair treatment of the Quechan to prevent such a diplomatic failure. Under pressure to resign as governor, he asked the King of Spain to be re-assigned, and, in the Fall of 1788, he was appointed commander of the Presidio of Tucson. Unfortunately, he did not serve in that post for long; traveling to Arizpe, he died suddenly on December 19, 1788, and is buried there in the cathedral.

Meanwhile, back in *Alta California*, the presence of those brought to California on the Anza trail radically altered the course of Spanish colonization. Cut off to a large degree from the colonies to the south, the children and grandchildren of Anza's colonists created a unique culture and began to refer to themselves as "*Californios*." To this day, many of their descendants still refer to themselves as such. The Juan Baustista de Anza expeditions of 1774 and 1776 not only fundamentally changed the nature of California, they allowed for the founding of San Francisco and San José, and the beginning of eighty years of Spanish *Californio Rancho* culture.



Painted tiles at Monterey's Customs House Plaza near the Pacific House depicting the life of Anza's colonists during the Mexican Period. Photo: Greg Smestad

Spanish rule in California yielded to Mexican rule in 1822. Mexico gained its independence in 1821, and the mission lands were *secularized* (transferred to private ownership) during the years 1834-1836. Calls for independence from Mexico in the state of Texas led to tensions, and finally the Mexican-American war. In response, Commodore Sloat raised the American flag in Monterey, California, in July of 1846 claiming formal possession of *Alta California*. California has been in American hands ever since. In 1848, the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo ended the Mexican-American War and promised to protect the rights of all of California's inhabitants. Gold was struck in 1848, nine days before the treaty was signed, and a flood of immigrants poured into California heralding a new age. A land commission was set up to prove ownership of the vast Spanish and Mexican land grants that encompassed California. Many of the Californios could not speak English, nor understand the legal and social customs of the "Yankees" that came from the east hungry for land. Many lost their land to speculators, lawyers or squatters. Like it had when the Spanish arrived in California in 1769, a cultural upheaval had again taken place in *Alta California*. The tide of immigrants to California and Arizona has continued to this day, adding layer upon layer of people, culture and technology to these places. Now, at the beginning of the 21st century, it is fitting to look back to the roots of these states, and the west, to try to gain an appreciation about the lessons that can be drawn from those early days.

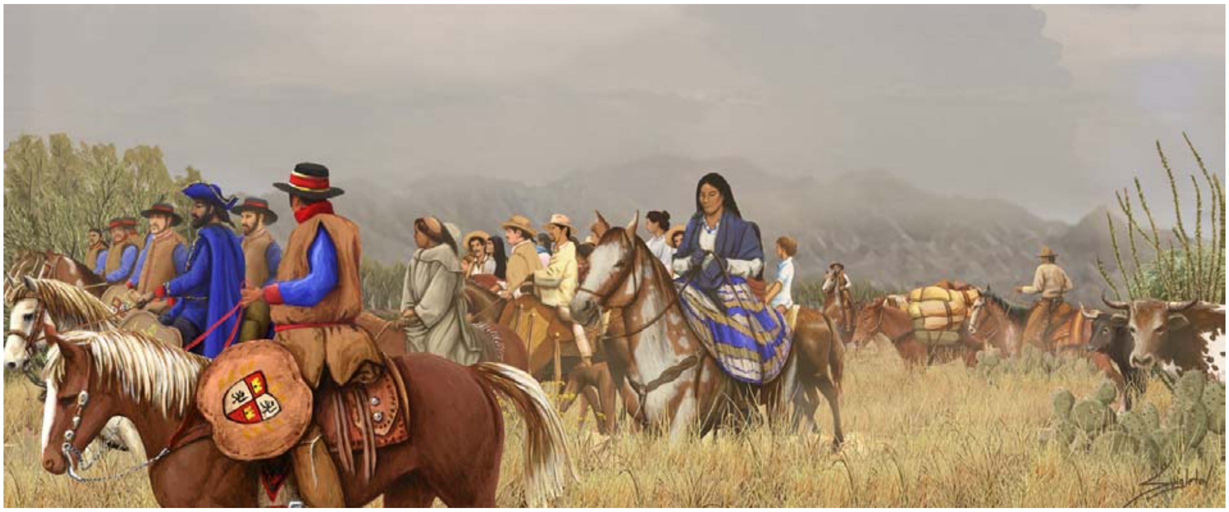

Juan Bautista de Anza
National Historic Trail
Auto Tour Route
Utah
Arizona
Nevada
California
Sonora
Baja California
Santa Cruz
Pinal
Pima
Maricopa
Yuma
Nogales
Tucson
Imperial
Riverside
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego
Los Angeles
Los Angeles
Ventura
Santa Barbara
San Luis Obispo
Monterey
San Benito
Santa Clara
Alameda
Contra Costa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Monterey

Graphics: NPS

Anza Trail Themes

The Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail allows a reflection on the early history of the West simply by having visitors travel its route. As you read the Trail Guide chapters and visit sites on the trail, keep in mind several themes that help to put the trail and Anza's expeditions in perspective:

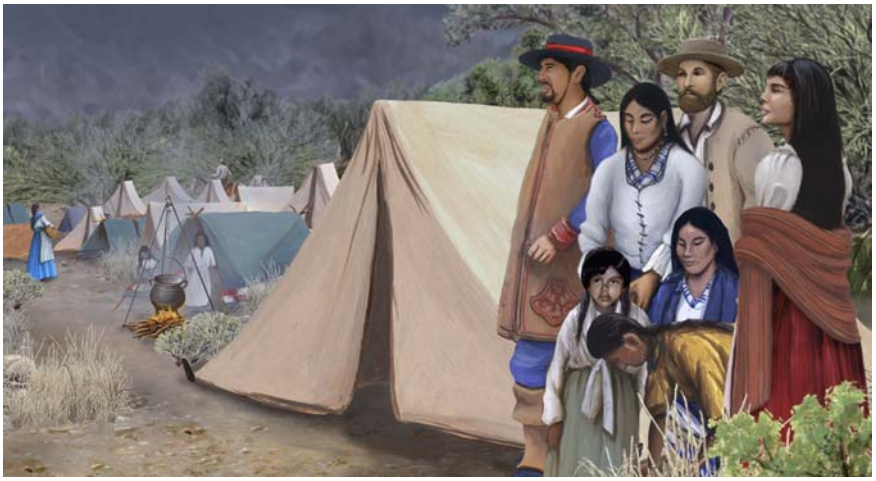
- An overland trail was needed to better establish the settlement and colonization of *Alta California*. Not many people and very few large animals could be transported in the small ships of the 18th century. The Anza Trail was thus the completion of a long held Spanish plan to populate the northern frontier via an overland route connecting Sonora to *Alta California* and was an integral part of Spanish colonial policy in the New World. The tensions between Spain and the other European powers of the time were pivotal in the *Viceroy's* decision to attempt the expedition to, and settlement of, San Francisco in order to protect the possessions in *Alta California*.
- The Anza Trail story shows that Anza displayed remarkable leadership in bringing so many people safely over a little-known route in a potentially hostile environment. The successful arrival of nearly 300 colonists, soldiers, and their families at the Monterey Presidio was largely due to Anza's planning, direction, and guidance. His perseverance and charisma provided the dynamic leadership that was necessary for the success of the expedition and for opening a land route across the Arizona and California deserts.



The order of the train. Anza leads a diverse group across the desert in a pack train. Graphic: Bill Singleton

- The Anza Trail represents another layer in a universal story of migrants crossing great distances and enduring tremendous hardships in the hope for a better way of life. This historical event reflects the migration of people and their interaction with existing cultures on the West Coast during the later portion of the 18th century.
- The people of the Anza expedition are a reflection of the Spanish frontiers of the late 18th century. The expedition's settlers came from diverse and varied cultural and ethnic backgrounds. These people and their stories live on today through their descendants and the historic legacy they left behind. In many ways, they mirror the diverse communities that line the Anza Trail today.

- Families played an important role to the overall mission and were in marked contrast to prior Spanish *Alta California* settlements. Unlike previous military endeavors, women and children were necessary participants. The Anza Trail story tells how women and children, not just soldiers and priests, were key in the settlement of California and the success of the 1775-76 Anza expedition. The mandate of the expedition was to bring Spanish civilization to *Alta California*, and to populate it. Recruiting families for the expedition ensured the future success of the Spanish settlements by increasing the overall Spanish presence there. Moving one's family across such distances, and even giving birth on the trail, was no easy task. As brave as any soldier, the women of the expedition were unsung heroes whose contributions were no less valuable.

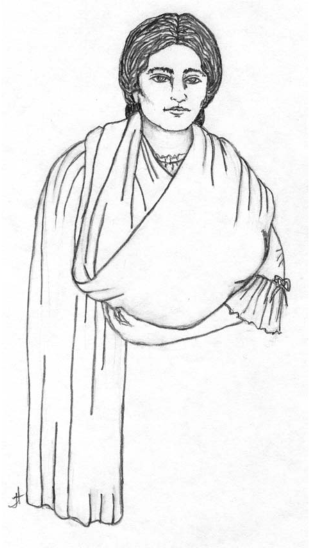


The expedition was composed of families of mixed descent, that are mirrored in the populations of the people who live along the trail even today.

Graphic: Bill Singleton

- The Anza Trail links the stories of over a dozen different American Indian groups that were contacted by the expedition in the course of the trip. The records created by the expedition diaries paint an informative, if biased, picture of the different people who were contacted along the trail. Through these diaries, some of the stories of these cultures at the time of contact can be told, as well as how their lives and those of the people who came to California on the Anza expedition forever changed both cultures. These complicated and dynamic relationships continue to evolve and affect the lives of descendants of the expedition and the tribes.
- In 1776, Anza brought over 1,000 horses, mules and cattle to California. In 1781, Rivera y Moncada brought 1,000 more. Along with the arrival of the Anza expedition came the introduction of new land uses, plants and animals to the California landscape, setting in motion long-term ecological changes that have forever altered the region's landscape and biological systems.

Answers to Questions for Each County


Drawing by: Tamra Fox

Santa Cruz

Activity: Color the drawing of the woman with the *rebozo* based on your visit to the Tumacácori or Tubac museums.
Answer: Colors during Anza's time would be blue, red, striped, or black. Use some of the patterns seen on the people depicted in the chapter as a model.

Pima

"You are in danger" in *O'odham* is Heg 'o s-ta-ebidama. S-ne'neida. Some of the other words that could have been heard during the Anza expedition are given in the chapter. Try to say them after listening to the audio track for Pima County. Can you pronounce them?

Pinal

After visiting the area surrounding the *Gila* River, answer the question: How has the diet and culture of the Gila River Indian Community changed since Anza passed through?
Answer: The O'odham of Anza's day cultivated and ate watermelons, squash, corn and beans and collected seeds such as those from the pods of mesquite trees. Today, many American Indians in the area eat more processed foods that contain more calories and sugar. This has caused concern for the health of Gila River Indian Community tribal members, and has prompted programs that foster more traditional diets among their children.

Maricopa

The spirals and other patterns on the black rocks at the Painted Rocks *Petroglyph* Site are also seen at other sites from Mexico to Northern California. Nearby Gila Bend was a stopping point for the 1846 Mormon Battalion Trail and for the Stagecoach line.
Question: Why has the Gila River area been an important migration route for thousands of years?
Answer: The Gila River connected areas to the east with the Colorado River area, and ultimately the West Coast and California. In the arid desert environment, it provided shade and water for both people and animals. The animals provided food for traveling peoples so that they could make the journey. Rock art throughout North American reflects the fact that ancient peoples migrated throughout the continent.

Yuma

Members of the *Quechan* tribe helped to protect the expedition's men, women and children during their Río Colorado crossing on November 30, 1775.
Question: What dangers and challenges did the colonists face on the crossing?
Answer: If the American Indians were not friendly, they could attack the group when it was vulnerable during the crossing. Although the Quechan were friendly to Anza and the members of his two expeditions, this was not the case during the Fernando de Rivera y Moncada expedition of 1781. This effectively closed the trail that Anza had opened. Another danger was that people and animals could be swept away by the current of river and could drown. On November 30, 1775, during the crossing, one little girl fell off a horse into the river, but she was quickly recovered to safety.

Imperial

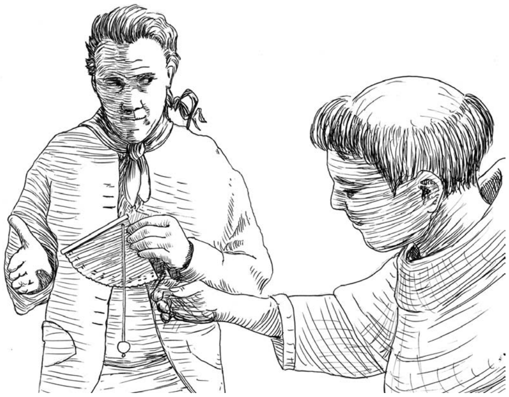
Anza took Sebastián Tarabal with him on both his 1774 and part of his 1775-76 expedition, and Sebastián later accompanied Father Garcés on a remarkable trek to California through the Mojave Desert and the Sierras during the same year. Anza called him *el Peregrino*, the pilgrim or traveler.

Question: Name one American Indian who might be honored in the Anza Trail Logo.

Answer: Sebastián Tarabal.

Bonus: Name another possibility from a county near Imperial.

Answer: Salvador Palma of the Quechan tribe in Yuma.



Graphic: Bill Singleton

San Diego

Font's *quadrant* was a protractor with a viewing tube on one side and a string (and weight) that pointed directly to the ground. From the angle of the sun in the sky and the date, the latitude was determined.

Question: When you are in the desert, why would it be especially important to know exactly where you are and where you are going? What is a *Global Positioning System*?

Answer: The terrain in the desert is often without landmarks, so it's easy to become disoriented and get lost. If you get lost in the desert and you don't have food or water, you could die.

A Global Positioning System (GPS) is a modern electronic device that allows a person to accurately establish their latitude and longitude (i.e. their position) using the known positions of several artificial satellites orbiting the Earth and an accurate measure of the time. Father Font, instead, had to rely on the known position of the Sun and a measurement of time. Even so, his calculations of the position of several places along the Anza Trail are remarkably accurate.

Riverside

Question: How are traveling families now similar to those that Anza brought to California? How are they different?

Answer: They are similar in many ways, including their basic needs (food and water), and that the people themselves come from many backgrounds and traditions. Mothers, then as today, can give birth while traveling, and they need rest during traveling.

Families are different in several ways, including the fact that both mother and father were present for most of the children of the Expedition. That is not always the case today, and, in addition, Anza's people rode horses and mules, while today we can travel in cars, trains and planes.

Los Angeles

On March 24, 1776, Fr. Francisco Garcés arrived at the Mission San Gabriel after wandering through the Colorado and Mojave Deserts with Sebastián Tarabal. He stayed two weeks, and he presided over the marriage of expedition member Feliciana Arballo to Juan Francisco López on April 7. On his way back home from Monterey to San Miguel de Horcasitas, Anza returned to Mission San Gabriel on April 29, 1776 with several soldiers and Father Font.

Question: By how many days did they miss Father Garcés? By how many days did they miss the marriage?

Answer: If Fr. Garcés left the mission on April 8, but Anza arrived April 29, then Anza missed Garces by about 21 days. Anza missed the marriage by 22 days.
Bonus: Anza and the colonists had arrived at San Gabriel January 4, 1776 on their way to Monterey, and left January 21. Since Fr. Garcés arrived April 24, the two missed each other then too (by 32 days).
Question: Could they have visited the *Pueblo* of Los Angeles?
Answer: No, it was not founded until 1781 when Fernando de Rivera y Moncada brought settlers that founded the town. The Anza Trail was used during this later Spanish Expedition.

Ventura
Question: Father Font thought Santa Cruz Island was some twenty leagues long. If Font's league was about 2 1/2 miles, then how big did he think the island was? Was his estimate off by much?
Answer: 2.5 miles per league x 20 leagues = 50 miles. Font's answer was off by a factor of two; the island is about 24 miles long.
Question: Who were the people that Font was talking about? How did these people get to the islands? What could they eat and how could they live?
Answer: The Chumash people had well-built plank canoes/boats and could fish off the coast and travel to the Channel Islands to hunt, gather plants and collect shellfish.

Santa Barbara
Question: Where can you see futuristic rocket launching pads today on Anza's historic route?
Answer: Vandenburg Air Force Base north of Lompoc.
Question: Are the hillsides grazed by cattle today (pasturage) as Font predicted? What would make the land good for this?
Answer: Yes, there are still ranches in the area. The land is suitable for this because of the mild climate, the moisture brought by the sea and the fertile soil that nourishes grasses that cattle like to eat.

San Luis Obispo
Question: Can you see the woodpeckers or their holes in some of the trees?
Answer: If you see a tree like the one in the chapter for San Luis Obispo, then the birds are nearby.

Monterey
Question: About how many city blocks was the *Presidio*?
Answer: About 1 block in area, and today's *San Carlos* Cathedral (formerly the Spanish Royal Presidio Chapel) was along one wall. One can view parts of the wall of the Presidio in back of the Cathedral.
Question: Where is the U.S. Presidio of Monterey Museum?
Answer: It is north of the San Carlos Cathedral on Cpl. Ewing Blvd. between Artillery St. and Pvt. Bolio Rd. as a central part of the Lower Presidio Historic Park. It is on a hill overlooking the Monterey Harbor. A monument to father Serra is located close by at the site of *El Castillo* (Spanish and Mexican Battery).
Question: Was father Serra alive when the Anza expedition arrived?
Answer: Yes, Anza visited him during both expeditions.
Question: What Spanish explorer is commemorated with a statue outside the Monterey Conference Center?
Answer: Gaspar de Portolá. He came to Monterey in 1769 and 1770, and was governor of California. Anza knew about his destination, in part, because of him.

Colton Hall in Monterey, California on Pacific Street Photo: Greg Smestad

Question: Colton Hall was where California's constitution was written in both Spanish and English. Why were both languages used? Does the Anza expedition have a plaque on the sidewalk outside Colton Hall?
Answer: Spanish was used because it was the language of the government of Alta California from 1769-1846. When it became part of the United States of America, with English as its primary language, it was decided to have both local people (*Californios*) and people who came from the east coast serve at the *Constitutional Convention*. Representatives of both these groups wrote the first Constitution for the state. Descendants of members of the Anza expedition were among them. There is a plaque on the sidewalk commemorating the Anza expedition, as well as the events that led up to the Constitutional Convention.

San Benito

North of San Juan Bautista is *Chitactac*-Adams Heritage County Park, where visitors can see a Costanoan village site, similar to one the expedition passed. There, one can learn about the Mutsun, one of the tribes later brought to Mission San Juan Bautista.
Question: What did Anza's name in *Mutsun* mean?
Answer: My mother.
Question: When Anza was given a fish, what word in Mutsun was likely heard?
Answer: Fish is huuyi, and the beads given in return are called maas.

Santa Clara

Question: Coyotes are often seen in Coyote Valley south of San Jose and at Henry Coe State Park. What could they eat now and in Anza's time?
Answer: Coyotes are an adaptable and resourceful animal. In Anza's time, they could eat rabbits, squirrels, mice, small reptiles, and leftovers from the meals of bears and other predators. Today, there are no bears, but coyotes have added animals killed on the road and people's garbage to their diet. They also eat cats and small dogs.

San Mateo
Along the San Francisco Bay Trail in *San Mateo*, visit the Coyote Point County Recreational Area & Museum.
Question: What are some of the animals that roamed the area?
Which have disappeared since Anza's visit?
Answer: During Anza's time, there were bears (species of the genus *Ursus*), tule elk (*Cervus elaphus*), and pronghorn “antelope” (*Antilocapra americana*). Father Font specifically mentions these animals in his diary. They have disappeared today from San Mateo, but can be seen in zoos (and stuffed in museums). Mountain lions (*Felis concolor*), present during Anza’s time, can sometimes still be seen in the hills, where they prey on mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and small mammals.

San Francisco
In March of 1776, the Spanish Mission and Presidio sites in San Francisco were selected by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza.
Question: Does the Anza Trail deserve commemoration?
Answer: Anza brought over 200 colonists to northern California so that they could begin the process that would plant European culture on the shores of the San Francisco Bay. It’s a matter of your opinion and your perspective if this was good or bad. For the colonists that came with him, this meant a new life and a new home, and it led to seventy years of Spanish culture. For the local *American Indians*, however, this meant drastic changes in their way of life, and death from new diseases in many cases. In either perspective, Anza’s ambitions and his expeditions forever changed the face of California, Arizona and the West. He was a loyal Spanish soldier who, living at the same time as George Washington, was influenced by the thinking and morals of the late 18th century. Diaries and letters written by him, and those that describe him, paint a picture of a fair and kind man who treated those who attacked him as enemies and those who worked with him as friends. He had high praise for American Indians like Sebastián Tarabal and Salvador Palma and he lived among American Indians all his life. He treated other American Indians that he met during his California expeditions with respect, and initiated trade with them. Unfortunately, those who came after Anza did not follow his example, or heed his recommendations regarding the treatment of the Quechan people at Yuma. History is built up by the actions of many people over a long time. Anza certainly changed the course of history, but did not act alone, and he did not control events that followed his passage.

Photo: NPS

Question: Which illustration do you think best depicts Anza’s travels in the area of San Francisco? What part of the expedition is the other illustration showing then? What can you find in these spots today that Anza could have seen?
Answer: The top illustration is of Anza, Father Font and a small party of men as they explore the area that is today near Fort Point in San Francisco. The bottom illustration shows the crossing of the Colorado River near Yuma (on November 30, 1775). The hills and water at both these sites can still be recognized today. Today in San Francisco, you can see the Golden Gate Bridge, and

at Yuma is an international crossroad. Anza and the colonists he guided could never have dreamed of these things.

Alameda
The *San Carlos* (otherwise known as The Golden Fleece) was the first European sailing ship ever recorded to enter, and explore, the San Francisco Bay. It mapped areas including today's East Bay. The area we know today as Alameda and Oakland is known today for it's international port and the shipping to ports worldwide.

Contra Costa
Question: Who founded the Presidio, and when?
Answer: Although later commanders (*comandantes*) of the Spanish Presidio included Argüello and Martínez, José Joaquín Moraga, Lieutenant on the 2nd Anza expedition, was the Presidio's founder and its first commander.

Getting Back - Mt. Diablo Range
Anza and the small band of soldiers started their return trip to Monterey in April of 1776 after their exploration of the East Bay Area. He received a warm welcome by the American Indians at each end of this segment, and he gave colored beads to each of these tribes. In eastern Contra Costa County, it was the Bay *Miwok*, and in Santa Clara County it was likely the Mutsun (a *Costanoan* tribe).

Circular pattern at Chitactac (Santa Clara)
Photo: Greg Smestad

Spiral at Painted Rocks (Maricopa)
Photo: Ron Ory

Your Turn

After spending some time on the trail or using the Trail Guide chapters, please send us your comments on it, as well as your Anza-related photographs, and stories of your experiences on the trail. Ask everyone you travel with to keep their own record of the journey, just as Anza and Font each kept their own diaries. Half the fun will be comparing what each person found important or interesting enough to record. If you'd like to share your Anza-related photographs and diaries, please send copies of them to:

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Glossary

This glossary gives several of the important words useful in understanding the Juan Bautitsa de Anza Trail and the material in the Trail Guide. While incomplete, it gives a place to start so that sources given in the Bibliography can be consulted.

Aguardiente – brandy, liquor, spirits.
Álamos - A Real de Minas, or mining town, with a branch of the Royal Silver Bank.
Alcalde – Mayor, person of authority over a settlement.
Alférez - Ensign
Alta - Upper (as opposed to Baja, or lower)
Altar - Valley, town and presidio; southwest of present-day Nogales, Sonora.
American Indian (Native American) – A person whose ancestors were in North or South American before Europeans arrived.
Amole – A ground food made of grains or nuts. In California, American Indians made acorn amole.
Anza, Juan Bautista de - Anza was born in 1735 or 1736 at the Fronteras Presidio, Sonora. He married Ana Maria Regina Perez Serrano in 1761. In 1774, he was Capitán of the Presidio of Tubac, and from January 8, 1774 to March 15, 1774, he traveled from the Tubac Presidio to *Alta California*, first to Mission San Gabriel and then to the Monterey Presidio in *Alta California*. This is known as his first expedition to California, and its purpose was to establish that a direct route was possible. He was then made *Teniente Coronel* (Lieutenant Colonel) in His Majesty's Cavalry. He made a second journey to *Alta California*, starting in October 1775 to bring over 200 colonists to found the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco. Upon his return to Mexico City from *Alta California,* he was made *Comandante* (Commander) of all the troops of Sonora, and took up residence at his command post, San Miguel de Horcasitas, the capital of Sonora. While in that position, he learned that he had been appointed Governor of New Mexico. He died December 19, 1788 in Arizpe, Sonora and is buried in the church there.
Arizpe - is on the Río Sonora, and was the capital of the *Provincias Internas*.
Ayala, Juan de - Commander of His Majesty's packet boat, the *San Carlos*, and first to sail into the San Francisco Bay. He named several of the landmarks in the Bay Area.
Barrio – community, neighborhood, district.
Bucareli y Ursúa, Antonio María, - Viceroy of New Spain, 1717-1779. In this capacity, he had the authority of the Spanish Government to grant Anza's requests for his expeditions to California, and it is to him that Anza reported his success and progress.
Carpintero – Carpenter; also, a woodpecker.
Casa Grande – (literally means "Big House") and is an ancient Hohokam city ruin between present-day Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona.
Culiacán - a village in the province of Sinaloa where the first colonists were recruited.
Don – A title meaning "Sir". In Spanish California, land owners were called Dons.
Echeveste, Juan José de – During the time of Anza's expeditions, he was Purchasing Agent for the Californias (Alta and Baja). He calculated the probable cost of the second Anza expedition and put together a detailed budget for it.
Diaz, Juan – Born in 1736 in Alazar (Seville) Spain, he went with Anza on the first expedition to Mission San Gabriel (now near Los Angeles) and back to Tubac. He kept a diary of that expedition. On July 17, 1781, he was killed in the Yuma Indian uprising along with Father Garcés.

Garcés, Francisco Hermenegildo - A Franciscan priest from Aragón in Spain who went with Anza on the first expedition, and on the second expedition as far as the Colorado River. There, he started missionary activities among the Quechan (at Yuma). He died at the Colorado River in the Yuma uprising of 1781.

Eixarch, Tomás - Born in 1742 in Spain, he was a Franciscan priest who had been ministering at Mission Tumacácori when he was assigned to go in company with Father Garcés on the second Anza expedition (the colonizing expedition of 1775-1776) as far as the Colorado River. Anza had a cabin built for Father Garcés and him, and he remained there (Nov. 30, 1775- May 11, 1776) on the west side of the river across from what is today Yuma, Arizona, working with the Quechan Indians until Anza's return. He then returned with Anza to Sonora.

Fandango – A lively Spanish or Spanish – American dance.

Fanegas - A Spanish measure of harvested crops which was equivalent to approximately 100 pounds of corn or beans; or 82 pounds of wheat or flour.

Font, Pedro - Born in 1738 in Gerona, Catalonia, Spain, he was a Franciscan missionary at San Jose de Los Pimas (Sonora) in 1775. He was Chaplain and diarist of the second Anza expedition to California. He wrote two diaries of the expedition.

Fronteras - Presidio thirty miles south of present-day Douglas, Arizona where Anza was born.

Franciscans - Members of a religious order founded by Saint Francis of Asisi (1182?-1226 A.D.) in 1206 A.D. St. Francis was an Italian Catholic friar known for his simple life, his imitation of Christ's marks of the crucifixion, his kindness to lepers and his love of nature.

Fuerte, El - "The Fort" in English; an early-day Spanish Presidio in the province of Sinaloa at the time of the Anza expeditions.

Grijalva, Juan Pablo - In 1775, he was the Sargento who joined the second Anza expedition at Tubac (Sonora) to go to *Alta California*.

Horcasitas, San Miguel de - Presidio and town in Sonora northeast of present-day Hermosillo. It was an assembly point for the second Anza expedition.

Jesuit – A member of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic order founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534 A.D.

League - 1 league is about 2.56 miles.

Loreto – A Presidio, a Mission and a Pueblo (town) in *Baja California*.

Mestizo - of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

México - city; capital of New Spain. Today, the name applies to the whole country.

Monterey, San Carlos de – Spanish California's northern most Presidio in Anza's time; it was later the capital of *Alta California*. Present-day city of Monterey, California.

Moraga, Jose Joaquín - Born in 1741, by 1775, he was Alférez (2nd Lieutenant) at the Fronteras Presidio in Sonora. During the second Anza expedition (1775-1776), he was second in command, and was charged with taking the settlers from Monterey to San Francisco where he founded the Mission and Presidio. He was made Teniente, and in 1777 Comandante, of the new Presidio. He also founded San José, California and the nearby Mission Santa Clara. He died on July 13, 1785 in San Francisco and is buried at the foot of the altar at Mission Dolores.

Nuevo - New

Padrino - Godfather

Palm - This comes from the Spanish word "palmo" and is a measurement of the length from the extended tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger on a large hand; it is about 8.277 inches.

Palma, Salvador Carlos Antonio – He was chief of the Quechan tribe at Yuma. His name in his native language was Olleyquotequiebe. Anza gave him the name Salvador Palma during his first

expedition to California. The two men developed a genuine friendship and Captain Palma, as he became known, was critical to the success of both the first and second expeditions, in that he and his tribe helped the soldiers and colonists cross the Colorado River. Upon Anza's return to Yuma from California in 1776, Palma insisted on going with him to Mexico City so that he might present his case to Viceroy Bucareli for missions and a presidio on his lands. Anza took Palma, his brother and two other members of the tribe to Mexico City where the Viceroy gave them high honors in October of 1776. After being baptized there in the Cathedral, Anza escorted them to Horcasitas where Presidio soldiers escorted them the rest of the way back to their village. The relationship between the Spanish and the members of the Quechan was not guarded by subsequent expeditions, and in July of 1781, they revolted, killing Father Garcés, three other priests, and several soldiers and settlers at the newly formed mission and settlement there. As far as the Spanish were concerned, this effectively closed the Anza Trail.
Paquebot – A Packet (or supply) Ship. The *San Carlos* was such a ship.
Papaguería - general area of the Papago (O'odham) Indians between Altar and the Gila River.
Pérez Serrano, Ana Maria Regina - Married Anza June 24, 1761.
Pimería – general area of the Pima (O'odham) Indians between Santa Ana and the Gila River.
Psaltery – A type of small, trapezoidal harp. In Spanish, it is called a Psalterio.
Puerto – Port.
Puerto Dulce - Suisún Bay near Carquínez Strait, northeast of the San Francisco Bay.
Quadrant – A surveying instrument resembling a protractor that allows the measurement of the sun, or other astronomical body, to be measured relative to the horizon. It can be used to determine one's latitude. In more modern times it was replaced by the sextant and, most recently, by Global Positioning Systems.
Querétaro, Santa Cruz de - Apostolic College for all the Franciscans serving in northern New Spain; north of Mexico City.
Ranchería – An Indian village.
Real - Royal
Rivera y Moncada, Fernando de - Commander of all the troops in *Alta California*. It was his responsibility to govern and protect the settlers that Anza brought to *Alta California*, and to see to it that the new settlement at San Francisco and San José would be established. Unfortunately, for a myriad of reasons, he was more of an obstacle than a help. He was reassigned, and he died in the Quechan uprising at Yuma in July 1781. He is credited as leading the expedition that established the Pueblo of Los Angeles that year.
San Blas – A town and shipping center on the West Coast of Mexico in Nayarit.
San Gabriel – Name of a city and a former Franciscan Mission in *Alta California* near present-day Los Angeles.
San Xavier del Bac – A Mission just south of present-day Tucson, Arizona.
Serra, Junípero – Franciscan priest who was the father president of all the missions in Alta California. He was instrumental in their creation, and founded nine of the twenty-one missions.
Sinaloa – A state in present-day Mexico located south of Sonora, Mexico. It is the name of a small town in the state of Sinaloa formerly called Villa de San Fernando y Santiago de Sinaloa, now called Sinaloa de Leyva. It is were Anza began recruiting settlers for the 1775-76 expedition to California.
Span – 1 span is about 9 inches.
Soldado – Soldier.
Sonora - A province in New Spain, and a state in present-day Mexico located south of Arizona.

Tardeada – A march done in two stages. It is so named because the party would leave in the afternoon instead of the morning (i.e., *por la tarde*.)
Terrenate - Presidio due east of present-day Nogales, Sonora.
Tubac - Presidio; present-day town south of Tucson, Arizona.
Tuquison, (Tucson) San Agustín del - site for a presidio that was being established during the expedition's layover at Horcasitas presently under concrete and pavement in downtown Tucson, Arizona.
Vaqueros – Cowboys
Valdes, Juan Bautista – *Soldado* on Portola's 1769 expedition to San Diego. He also carried dispatches to Mexico as a courier. In 1773, he carried one to Anza from Viceroy Bucareli that gave authorization for Anza's expedition. In 1774, he was a guide and courier on the first Anza expedition.
Vara – A measure of length. The Spanish vara is about 0.836 meters or 33 inches (5,000 varas are in a league, which equals about 2.6 miles). A vara was a measurement of roughly one yard (2.7424 feet).
Viceroy – The governor of a country or province who rules in the place of the king.

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About the CD and Music

Every effort was made to create audio tracks that were as authentic as possible. They are as close to what was heard in 1775-1776 as is currently known. The sounds were recorded on, or near, the Anza Trail itself. For most counties described in the guidebook, there is a section called "On the CD" in which you can learn more about the audio tracks on the CD, and why they are relevant to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Listen to the tracks several times and come to an understanding of why each one includes the sounds it does. This can be made easier by reading the "On the CD" sections. Many of the tracks are complex and contain several songs and sounds. The tracks can be broken down into parts, and each listener can be responsible for understanding a different set of sounds. The audio tracks are described below, with credits given to those who were recorded. Use the songs to suit your needs, giving credit to the Anza Trail Guide, the National Park Service, and the artist as appropriate. Most of all, enjoy listening to the CD.

Santa Cruz (Tracks 1 and 2)

The **Introduction to the CD** was made by Donald T. Garate, Anza historian and Chief of Interpretation at Tumacácori National Historic Park. This is fitting for many reasons, not the least of which is that Anza's Trail within today's U.S. starts near the park and the expedition's final assembly point was within a few miles at Tubac. Don has studied Anza's family, and the history of the early West, for many years, and portrays Juan Bautista de Anza (Jr.) in reenactments. He has written many publications on these subjects. Like Anza, he is of Basque descent, and has worked with many of the local American Indian groups. He therefore has a personal connection to the interrelationships between the various cultural and ethnic groups during Anza's time. The interview is from a "field recording" outside of his office, and within sight of the Mission Tumacácori. It is meant to be a bit rough in audio quality.

The **Alabado** is specifically mentioned by Father Font as one of the songs sung by the colonists. This track has been put together from a recording of a chant version made by John Warren of the New World Baroque Orchestra, as well as a choral and instrumental version made by Calicanto. Lance Beeson provided the hauntingly beautiful solo guitar.

Pima (Track 3)

Birth and Death combines the sound of a newborn baby with the song chanted by the group after the death (at La Canoa) of the infant boy's mother, María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz. Father Font says the name of the song was the **Salve de la Virgen de Los Dolores**, but it is uncertain which song this actually was at the time. Lance Beeson played a guitar version of this Salve, and John Warren sang a version of **Salve Regina** that comes from the Mission music book at San Juan Bautista. Both these melodies have a link to what Font referred to in his diary while he was in today's Pima county. While burying Manuela Feliz at Mission San Xavier del Bac, the **Tohono O'odham Language** was likely to have been heard. The "**Sunrise**" song, performed by Lance Beeson, is from Frances Densmore's (*Papago Music*) book, and linguist David Shaul and John M. Ignacio (of the Tohono O'odham) recorded the words. Rupert Encinas of the Tohono O'odham provided tapes made from wax cylinder recordings corresponding to Densmore's book so the musical validity of the music could be checked. The kindness, generosity and patience of the O'odham people, both in Anza's time and in our own, cannot be overstated.

Pinal (Track 5)

The Casa Grande was visited (and measured) by Father Font and Captain Anza during a side trip made while the rest of the expedition rested nearby. The "**Song After the Inhabitants of Casa Grande were Killed**" is related to the legend that they were told by an O'odham interpreter. It is performed (flute) by Noel Milburn.

Music for Fandango - Violinist Ron Kiel of the New World Baroque Orchestra performed **La Merlequina** from the Joseph María García manuscript (Chalco, Mexico 1772). This manuscript includes extremely popular tunes known throughout the Old and New Worlds. The manuscript is in the Special Collections of the Braun Research Library in the Autry/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California. While the exact songs played during the *fandangos* are unknown, those written down by Joseph María García were certainly known to members of the Anza Party, just as music of The Beetles or Elvis Presley is known to everyone today.

Maricopa

Heard in Maricopa was certainly the **Cocomaricopa** language and songs. While Font mentions that their singing was in a "funereal key", the exact meaning of this is unclear. While no audio track is recorded for these people, the tribe (now called the Maricopa) remains among the O'odham and elsewhere. One can only imagine what the expedition could have heard.

Yuma (Track 6)

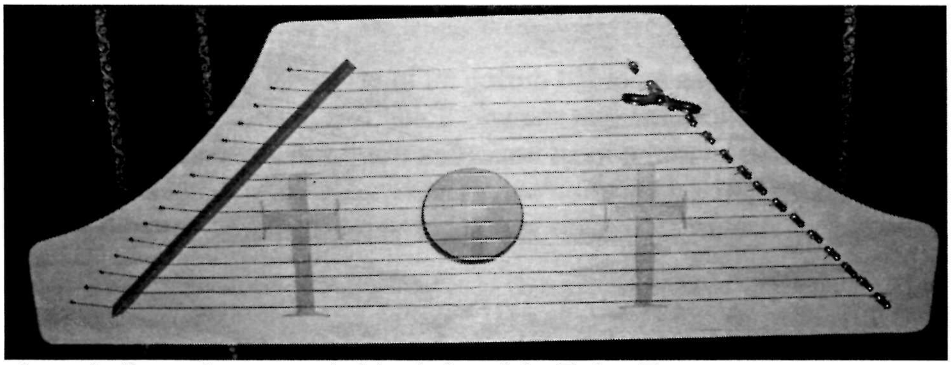
Yuman music and history includes **Singing Braying Burros and Mule** and a **Yuma Memorial** song (on flute), performed by Lance Beeson. The music comes from Frances Densmore's book, Yuma and Yaqui Music. In his diaries, Fr. Font mentions that the members of the Quechan liked to hear the mules and burros bray, and, because of this, he thought of these people as "simple". It is exactly this underestimation by the government of the Spanish Empire that led directly to the closure of the Anza Trail. The Quechan at Yuma, so friendly and helpful to Anza and his expeditions, were angered by the treatment they received from Spanish subjects that came after Anza, and they revolted. They destroyed a presidio and two missions, and killed Father Garcés, three other priests, and many others including Fernando de Rivera y Moncada. Rivera y Moncada was in the process of bringing settlers, soldiers and 1000 head of livestock (from Sonora) for the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles (1781) and the Presidio of Santa Bárbara (founded in 1782). During his first expedition (1774), Anza had been invited to a Quechan funeral. It is therefore fitting that a Quechan Memorial (funeral) song is used on this Audio Track to represent a foreshadowing of the death of Anza's Trail and of Rivera y Moncada. The mules were recorded at the San Francisco Presidio during an Anza reenactment, and are owned by Mr. Jack Wilding of the Mellow Mule Company in Hayward, California. He patiently explained how he breeds, manages and packs these animals, and how critical they were to the success of Anza's expeditions.

Imperial County (Track 7)

Desert Fandangos includes **Cattle on the Move**, **Chacona, "To the Good Life"**, by Juan Arañés, and **El Minuet de Quattro (Cuatro)**, both performed (guitar solo) by Lance Beeson. The Minuet is from the Joseph María García manuscript. The cattle were recorded on November 5, 2003 during an actual cattle drive in the village of la Playa de Ocoroni in the Mexican state of Sinaloa near Villa de Sinaloa (Sinaloa de Leyva), the town where Anza recruited many of the expedition's families. After an introduction was made to modern-day *Vaquero* Paul Rivera, by Rina Cuellar Zazueta (Archivo Histórico, Culiacán, Sinaloa), he kindly helped me to record the Audio Track. In many places in Sonora, Sinaloa and along the Juan Bautista de Anza National

Historic Trail (in the U.S.) the human drama, so familiar to Anza, is still being played out. It is there for those who take the time to look and listen.

San Diego and Riverside (Track 8)
Santa Catarina Springs (The Springs and Coyote Creek) is combined with the audio track for Riverside County. This was a field recording at the creek that Anza and the colonists followed northward. **Fandango and Nativity** includes **La Xameico** (Joseph María García manuscript, performed on violin by Ron Kiel), and **Pedida de la Posada** (performed by Calicanto).



Psaltery similar to the one carried (and played) by Father Font. Photo: Greg Smestad

Los Angeles (Track 9)
The Morning Hymn of the Missions was **El Cántico Del Alba**, which is often confused with the **Alabado**. Both were performed by the multi-talented Anza Expedition descendant Lance Beeson on the Psalterio (Psaltery), the type of instrument actually carried on the expedition and played by Father Font.

Ventura and Santa Barbara (Track 10)
Listen to **Chumash** descendant Michael Phillips as he describes his people, their technology and way of life and their music. Anza and Fr. Font were as impressed as you will be.

San Luis Obispo and Monterey (Track 11)
Carpenter Birds (Woodpeckers) are from a field recording in Santa Barbara (in the park in back of the Mission). An excerpt of the **Te Deum** chant (song of thanksgiving and praise) was sung by John Warren of the New World Baroque Orchestra. The version here is from a book at the Mission Santa Clara Archives containing the writing of Fr. Florencio Ibañez.

San Benito (Track 12)
The Mutsun recording was made by Quirina Luna-Costillas of the Mutsun Language Foundation. We are grateful to this dedicated tribal leader, mother and linguist.

Santa Clara (Track 13)
About **Henry Coe State Park** includes actual **Sounds of Horses Crossing Coyote Creek** there and **Crickets** in the park. State Park Ranger, Barry Breckling was interviewed at the park. Anza knew the Coyote Creek at Henry Coe and the one at Anza Borrego State Parks.

San Mateo (Track 14)
The Bear of San Mateo came from the display at the Monterey State Historic Park (a the Pacific House). The **Flintlock Rifle Gunfire** was authentic and was provided Sargento Jim Martínez, and Soldado Mike Hardwick of Los Soldados of the Royal Presidio of Santa Bárbara.

San Francisco (Track 15)

Waves crashing at Fort Point, and **Sea Lions** in the bay, was an authentic field recording made on location. **Marcha Real** was performed by Calicanto. The **Mission Bells** were those of Mission San Antonio, as rung by John Warren. **Oh Susanita** was performed by Calicanto. **Cable Car Bells** is an actual bell at the gracious home of Mrs. Robin G. Mitchell in Calabasas.

Alameda

Imagine the buzzing **Mosquitos,** and the **Au, Au, Au** and vigorous thigh slapping of the local American Indians (the tribe was the Chocheno). Fr. Font described both sounds in his diary.

Contra Costa (Track 16)

The Bay Miwok language was recorded during an interview of Catherine A. Callaghan, Ph.D. of Ohio State University. She told me that she was doing this interview in the name of her father, who told her that education was the most important thing that a person could give to another. There is no way to convey the dedication and perseverance of this kind and thoughtful woman whose contributions to American Indians are so numerous that they would fill volumes of books and CDs.

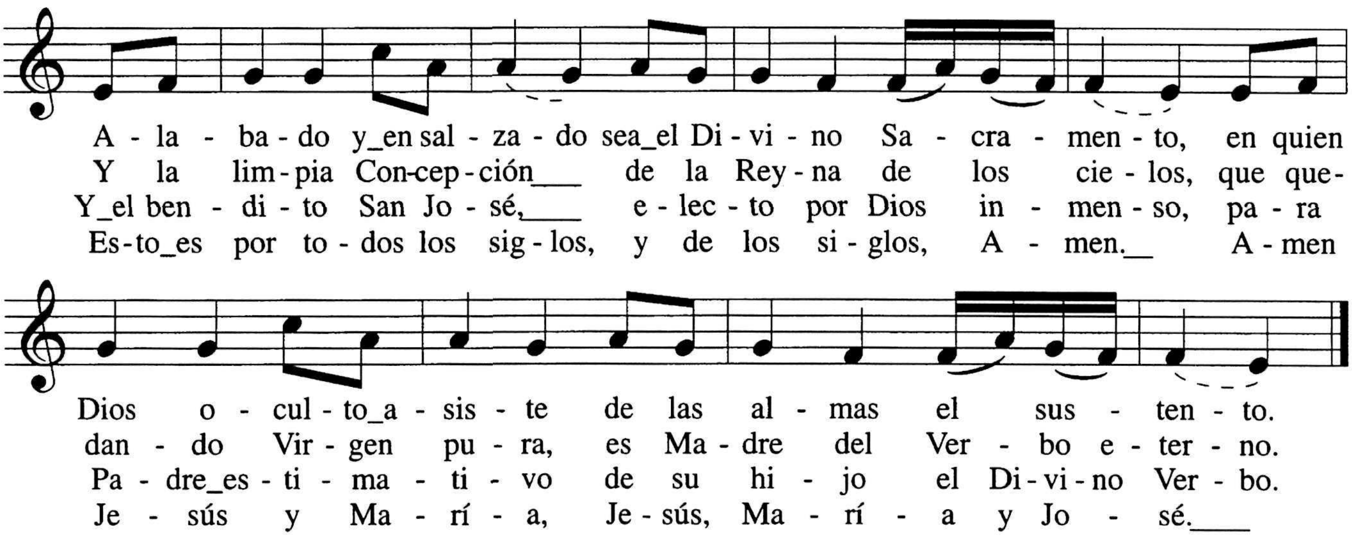
Finale (Track 17)

A song about the 1775-1776 expedition (**To Alta California**) written and performed by Don Garate can be heard on this track. Though it is a “new” and contemporary piece, it is certainly useful in inspiring further learning about history. The sheet music (musical score) for this song and several other songs described in this guide are collected on the pages that follow.

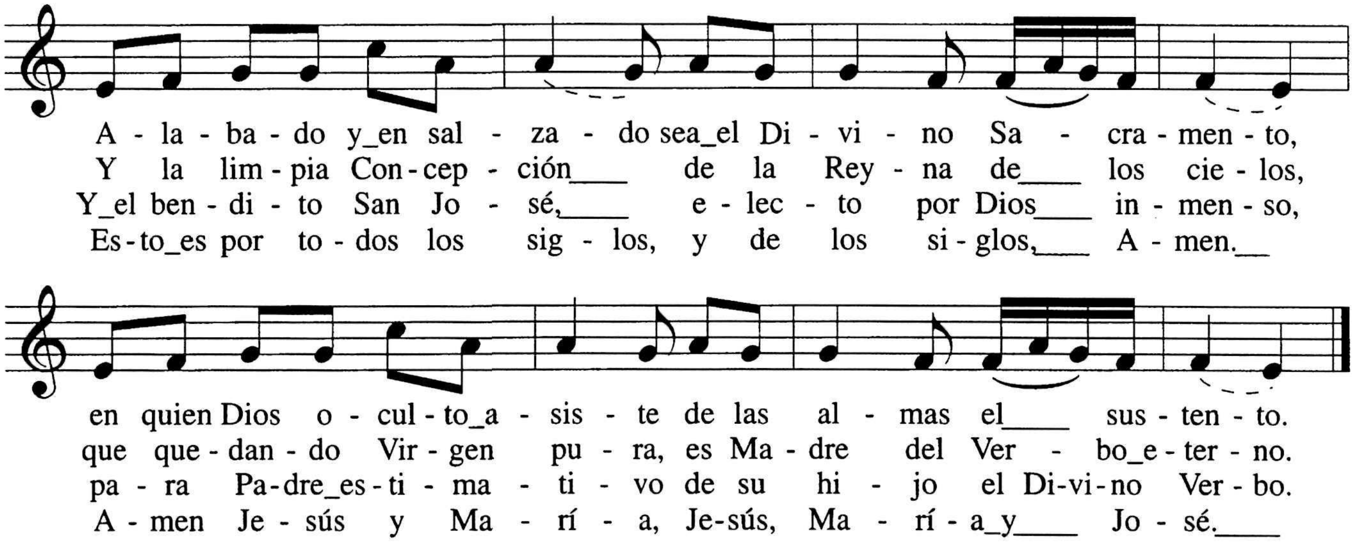
Alabado

Early California Mission Hymn
Adapted by: Keith Paulson-Thorp, Ph.D.

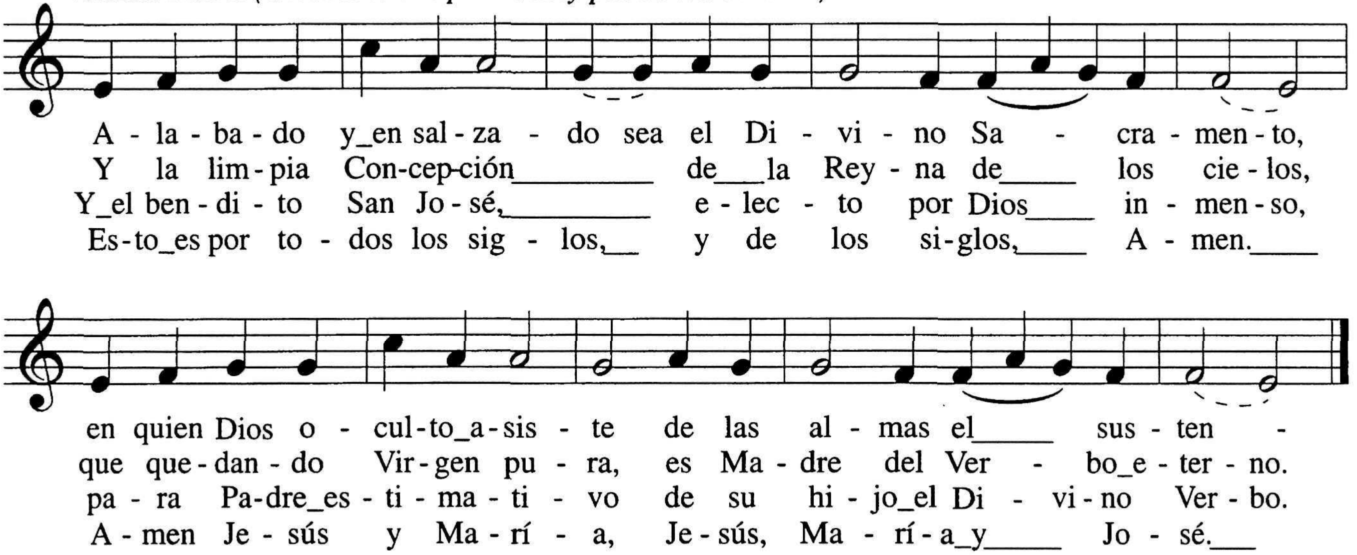
Version One:


A - la - ba - do y_en sal - za - do sea_el Di - vi - no Sa - cra - men - to, en quien
Y la lim - pia Con-cep - ción___ de la Rey - na de los cie - los, que que-
Y_el ben - di - to San Jo - sé,___ e - lec - to por Dios in - men - so, pa - ra
Es - to_es por to - dos los sig - los, y de los si - glos, A - men.__ A - men
Dios o - cul - to_a - sis - te de las al - mas el sus - ten - to.
dan - do Vir - gen pu - ra, es Ma - dre del Ver - bo e - ter - no.
Pa - dre_es - ti - ma - ti - vo de su hi - jo el Di - vi - no Ver - bo.
Je - sús y Ma - rí - a, Je - sús, Ma - rí - a y Jo - sé.___

Version Two:


A - la - ba - do y_en sal - za - do sea_el Di - vi - no Sa - cra - men - to,
Y la lim - pia Con - cep - ción___ de la Rey - na de___ los cie - los,
Y_el ben - di - to San Jo - sé,___ e - lec - to por Dios___ in - men - so,
Es - to_es por to - dos los sig - los, y de los si - glos,___ A - men.__
en quien Dios o - cul - to_a - sis - te de las al - mas el___ sus - ten - to.
que que - dan - do Vir - gen pu - ra, es Ma - dre del Ver - bo_e - ter - no.
pa - ra Pa - dre_es - ti - ma - ti - vo de su hi - jo el Di - vi - no Ver - bo.
A - men Je - sús y Ma - rí - a, Je - sús, Ma - rí - a_y___ Jo - sé.___

Version Three: *(Closest to the previously published version)*


A - la - ba - do y_en sal - za - do sea el Di - vi - no Sa - cra - men - to,
Y la lim - pia Con-cep-ción de la Rey - na de los cie - los,
Y_el ben - di - to San Jo - sé, e - lec - to por Dios in - men - so,
Es - to_es por to - dos los sig - los, y de los si - glos, A - men.
en quien Dios o - cul - to_a - sis - te de las al - mas el sus - ten -
que que - dan - do Vir - gen pu - ra, es Ma - dre del Ver - bo_e - ter - no.
pa - ra Pa - dre_es - ti - ma - ti - vo de su hi - jo_el Di - vi - no Ver - bo.
A - men Je - sús y Ma - rí - a, Je - sús, Ma - rí - a_y Jo - sé.

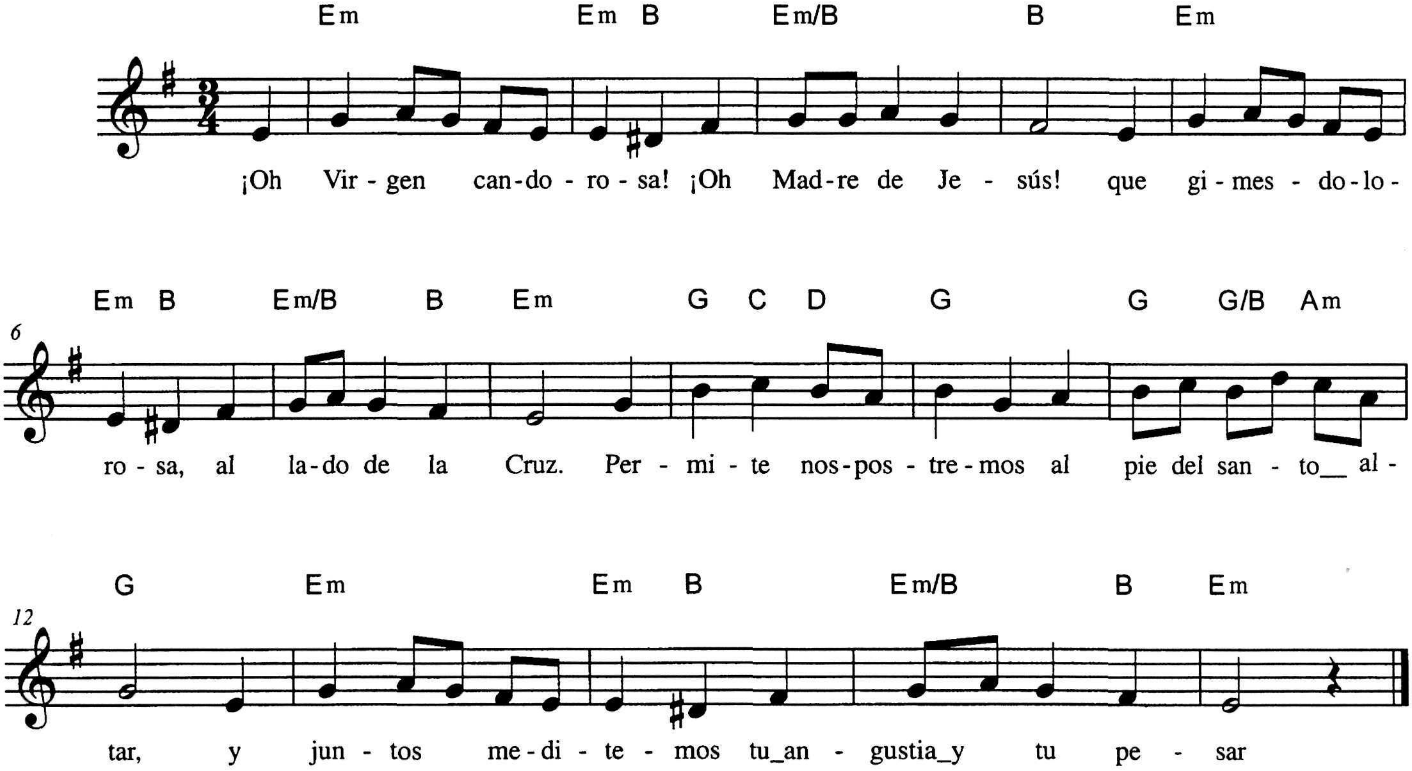
Alabado y ensalzado sea el divino Sacramento en quien Dios oculto asiste de las almas el sustento.	Praised and exalted be the Sacrament Divine in which God is present in a hidden manner and offers Himself as the food of souls.
Y la limpia Concepción de la Reina de los Cielos que, quedando Virgen pura, es madre del Verbo eterno.	And praised be the Immaculate Conception of the Queen of Heaven, who while remaining a pure virgin, became the Mother of the Eternal Word
Y el bendito San José electo por Dios inmenso para padre estimativo de su hijo el Divino Verbo.	And blessed Saint Josef elected by immense God for the esteemed father of his son the Divine Word.
Y esto por todos los siglos y de los siglos, amén, amén, Jesús y María, Jesús, María y José.	And this for all the centuries and throughout the centuries, amen, amen, Jesús and María, Jesús, María and José.

ORIGINS:
This alabado, or song of priase, is attributed to the Venerable Antonio Margil de Jesús, O.F.M., an early eighteenth century Franciscan missionary known as the "Apostle of Texas."
The extant text, as transcribed at Mission Santa Inés in 1913, had twenty four verses. It seems doubtful that all were sung universally on a daily basis. The song is mentioned several times by Father Serra, and by Father Font of the 1775-1776 Anza Expedition.

SOURCES:
Owen da Silva *Mission Music of California* (Lewis Publishing, Los Angeles, 1941). To date, no musical scores of this song have been discovered that date from the Mission period. To arrive at a version that might reasonably have had the broad currency of a tune that was known so universally, it is necessary to conjecture which variants yield a more singable and memorable form. Three possible solutions are presented here. It is likely that numerous regional, or even personal, interpretations of the song may have existed.

A la Virgen de los Dolores

Traditional Mexican Hymn
Arrangement by: M. Jubin S.M.
and V. Blanco S.M.
Transcribed by: Lance Beeson



Em
Em B
Em/B
B
Em
¡Oh Vir - gen can-do - ro - sa! ¡Oh Mad-re de Je - sús! que gi - mes - do-lo -
6
Em B
Em/B
B
Em
G C D
G
G G/B Am
ro - sa, al la-do de la Cruz. Per - mi - te nos-pos - tre-mos al pie del san - to__ al -
12
G
Em
Em B
Em/B
B Em
tar, y jun - tos me-di - te - mos tu_an - gustia_y tu pe - sar

¡Oh Virgen candorosa! ¡Oh Madre de Jesús!
Oh innocent Virgen! Oh mother of Jesus!

que gimes dolorosa, al lado de la Cruz.
who is wailing sorrowfully, by the side of the cross.

Permite nos postremos al pie del santo altar,
Permit us to kneel at the foot of the holy altar,

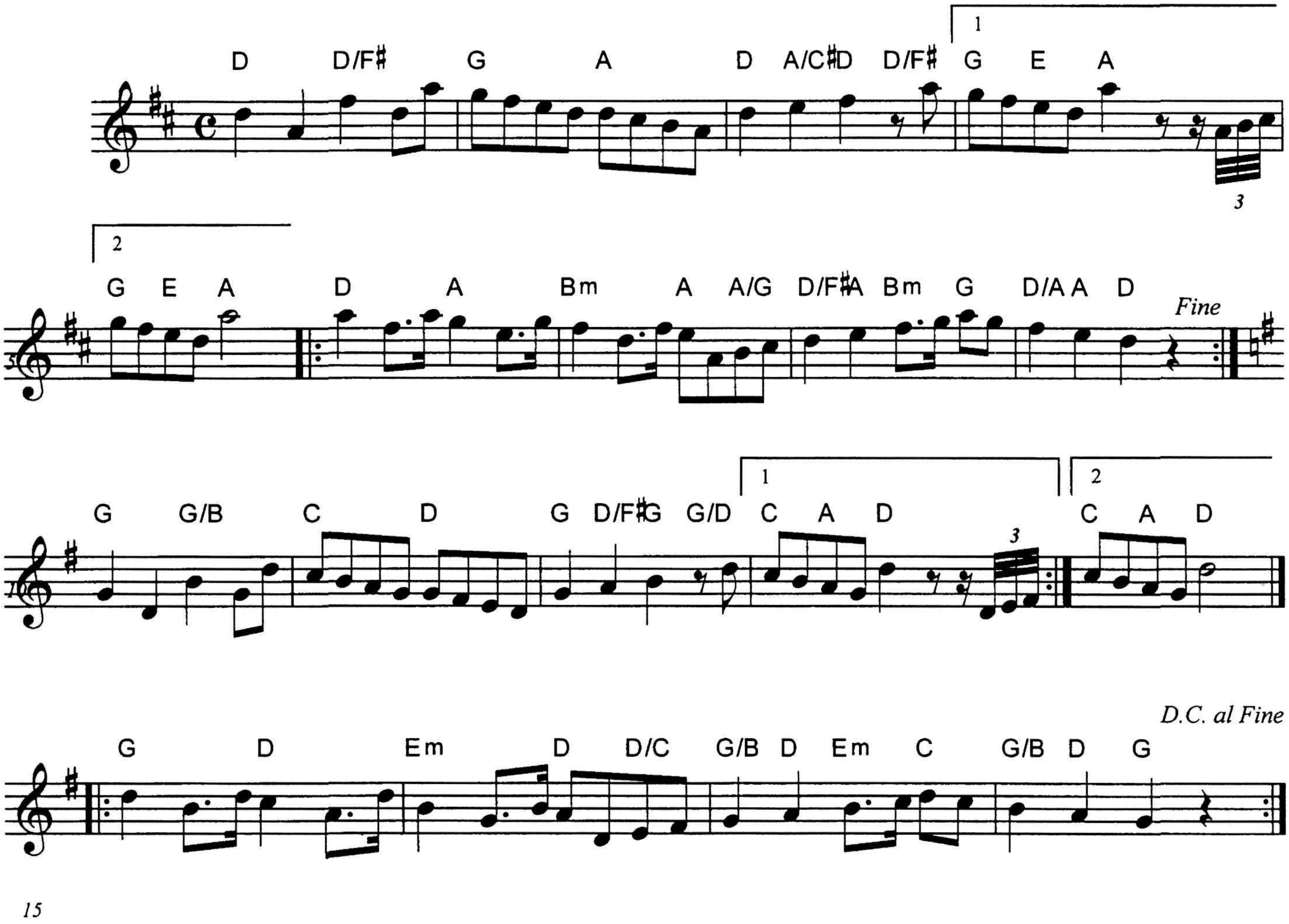
y juntos meditemos tu angustia y tu pesar.
and together we'll meditate [on] your anguish and your burden.

NOTES: On the first night out of Tubac, the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition to California (1775-1776) suffered a death when María Ignacia Manuela Piñuelas Féliz died in childbirth at a place called La Canoa. Father Font of the expedition wrote in his diary (on October 24, 1775) that on the way to Mission San Xavier del Bac, he and the colonists said the Rosary for Manuela, and that he finished by singing *la salve de la Virgen de los Dolores*. Although this is a song of that name, Father Font may have been referring to a use of the *Salve Regina.* The search continues for the historical (and actual) version of his song.

SOURCE: Coleccion de Cantos Sagrados Populares, Para Uso de las Iglesias, Seminarios y Colegios Catolicos, con Acompanamiento de Organo o de Armonio, de Diferentes Autores, Editorial Progreso, Mexico, 1952. S.M. stands for the Society of Mary, a major Christian order founded in France in 1836.

Marcha Real

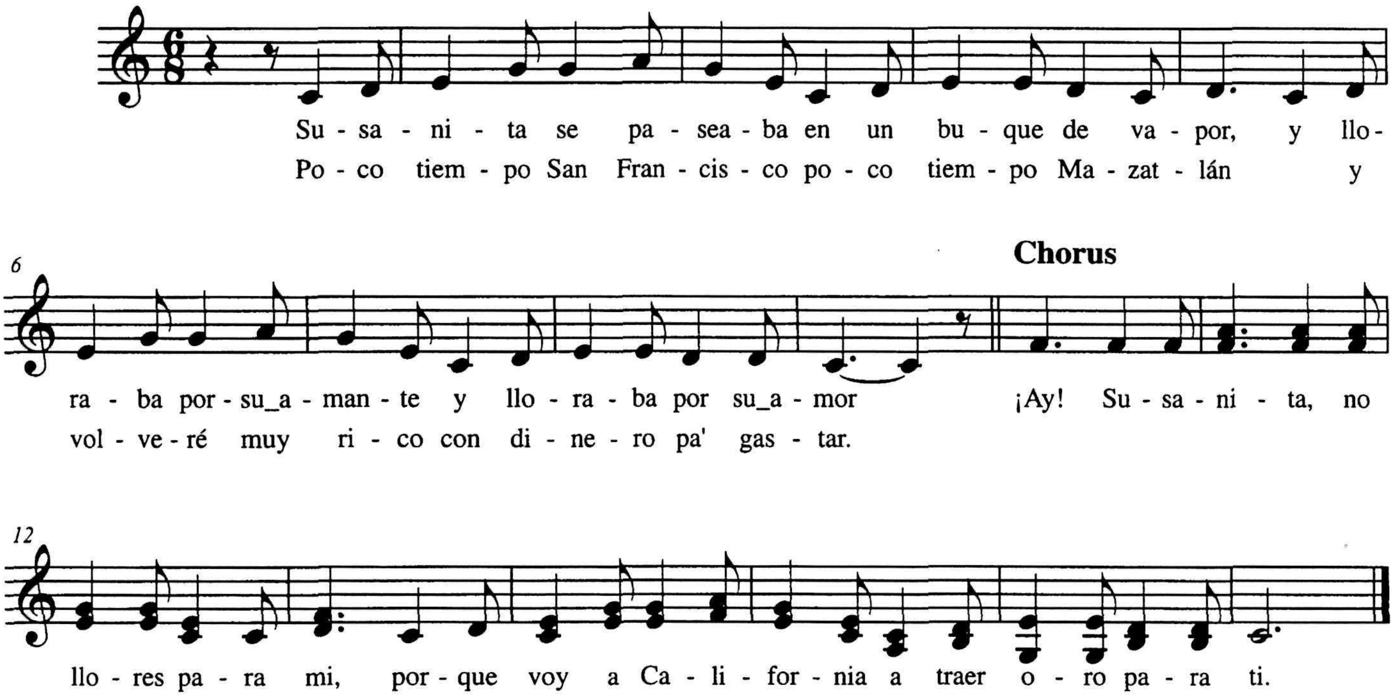
The Spanish National Anthem
Adapted by: Lance Beeson


D D/F♯ G A D A/C♯D D/F♯ G E A
G E A D A Bm A A/G D/F♯A Bm G D/A A D
Fine
G G/B C D G D/F♯G G/D C A D C A D
D.C. al Fine
G D Em D D/C G/B D Em C G/B D G
1
2
3
5
10
15

NOTES: The *Marcha Real* first appeared in a book of military bugle calls dating from 1761, and was known as the "Marcha Granadera". On September 3, 1770, King Carlos III of Spain declared it as the official "honor march", and it was played at events attended by the royal family. It soon became known as the Royal March, *Marcha Real,* although it was custom and the tune's popular roots that helped to select it as Spain's national anthem. It would certainly been known to many members of both of Juan Bautista de Anza's expeditions to California (1774 and 1775-1776). In July 1942, General Franco issued a decree declaring it as Spain's national hymn. There are no official words, though various writers have written verses at different times. This version was orchestrated by Bartolomé Pérez Casas and arranged by Martin Shaw.

¡Ay, Susanita!

Anonymous Hispanic Gold Rush Song
Adapted by: Los Californios and Calicanto


Su - sa - ni - ta se pa - sea - ba en un bu - que de va - por, y llo-
Po - co tiem - po San Fran - cis - co po - co tiem - po Ma - zat - lán y
6
ra - ba por - su_a - man - te y llo - ra - ba por su_a - mor
vol - ve - ré muy ri - co con di - ne - ro pa' gas - tar.
Chorus
¡Ay! Su - sa - ni - ta, no
12
llo - res pa - ra mi, por - que voy a Ca - li - for - nia a traer o - ro pa - ra ti.

1. Susanita se paseaba en un buque de vapor,
Little Susan used to ride in a steamboat,
y lloraba por su amante, y lloraba por su amor.
and would cry for her lover and would cry for her love.

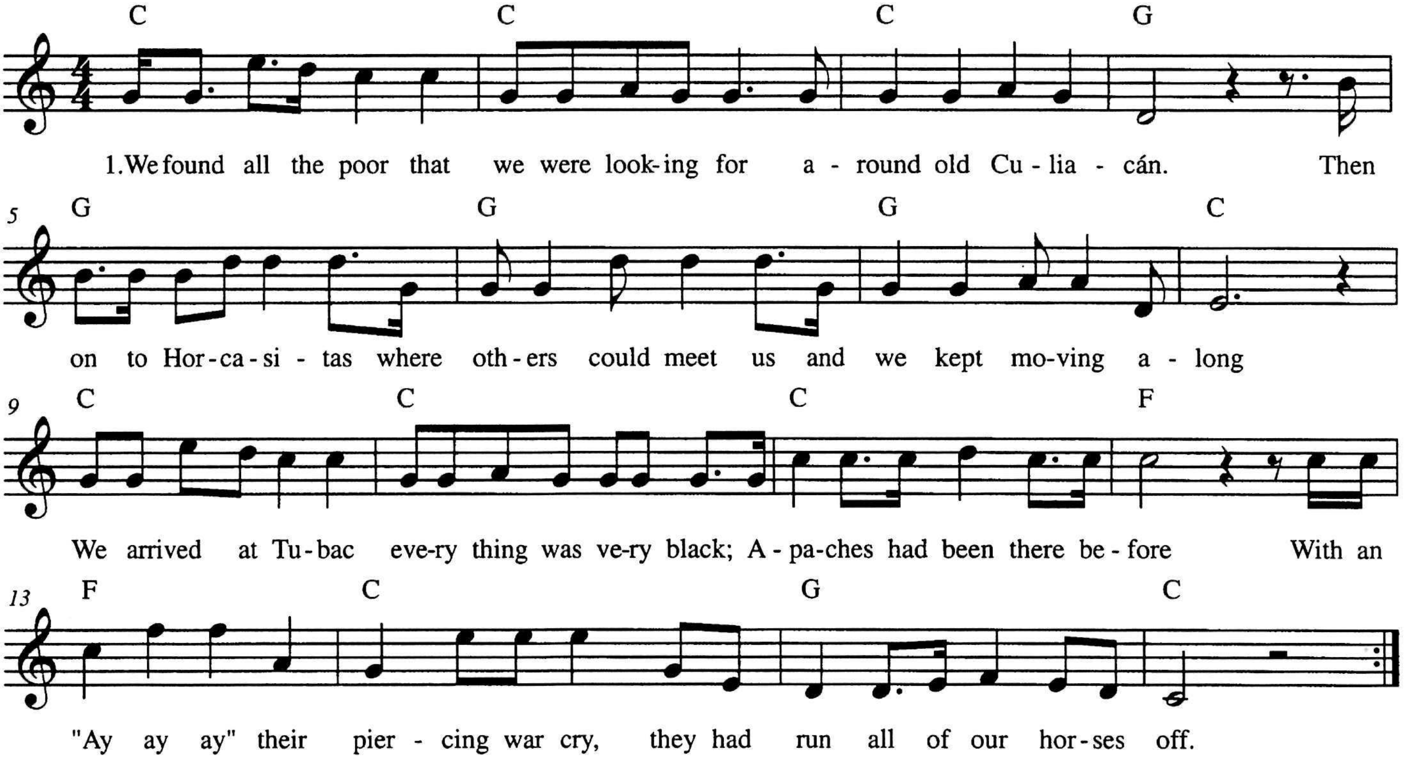
Chorus: ¡Ay! Susanita, no llores para mi, porque voy a Californa a traer oro para ti.
Oh! Little Susan, don't you cry for me, 'cause I'm going to California to bring gold for you.

2. Poco tiempo San Francisco, poco tiempo Mazatlán,
A short time in San Francisco, a short time in Mazatlan,
y volveré muy rico con dinero pa' [para] gastar.
and I will return very rich with money to spend.

NOTES: This song was recited to Sarah Kerr, of the musical group Los Californios, by a Californio descendant at a reeactment ceremony at the San Pasqual Battlefield. A variant of the song is mentioned in John Donald Robb's "Folk Music of New Mexico" (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1980, 4th printing). The authorship has been lost over time; the words to Oh! Susanna!, a popular song by Stephen Foster, were changed by a passenger aboard a 49'er passenger ship. With its new lyrics, it became the theme song for the Gold Rush. The words were changed yet again by Mexican residents of California, becoming "¡Ay, Susanita!" The most experienced Mexican miners who came to California were from Sonora, the home region of many of the Anza Expedition families. Considering that the period from the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition (1775-1776) to the Yankee discovery of gold in California (1849) was less than 75 years, many of the children of the expedition lived to witness the vast changes brought to California by the Gold Rush.

To Alta California

Words and Music by: Don Garate
Transcribed by: Lance Beeson


C C C G
1.We found all the poor that we were look-ing for a - round old Cu - lia - cán. Then
5 G G G C
on to Hor - ca - si - tas where oth - ers could meet us and we kept mo-ving a - long
9 C C C F
We arrived at Tu - bac eve-ry thing was ve-ry black; A - pa-ches had been there be - fore With an
13 F C G C
"Ay ay ay" their pier - cing war cry, they had run all of our hor - ses off.

2. Continuing undaunted while the Apache taunted, we struggled on doing our best.
At La Canoa the next night, beneath the starlight, we got our worst test.
A new baby was born, but left the family to mourn over their dear Mother's death.
There was sadness in the air at San Xavier when we laid Manuela to rest.

3. Then on to Casa Grande and Agua Caliente down the Rio Gila we went,
to the Colorado, en el este lado, with Chief Palma we pitched our tents.
We crossed that icy river the last day of November, and heard the most complaining we'd heard yet.
Padre Garcés was fine, but Padre Font cried and whined when we got some of Holy Vestments wet.

4. With Padres Eixarch and Garcés, we camped there a few more days, then rode off and left them there
alone, divided into four bands to cross the desert badlands and not deplete the water holes.
Then something that was unforeseen: on December 13th, it clouded up and soon began to snow.
That was something few had seen; the wind blew fierce and keen, and the people had never been so cold.

5. The children were crying; the animals were dying; the suffering was grievous to be borne.
Huddled by the firelight, four days and five nights, snuggled close to keep each other warm.
When the storm had finally passed, the Fandango we did dance, beneath the gaze of Padre Font's scorn.
Some excesses we bandied, we drank a keg of brandy and On Christmas Eve another child was born.

6. We left the snow behind at last, traveling through San Carlos Pass, then we stopped at San Gabriel.
The emigrants now could see what their future life would be; everything was going to be well.
After resting there awhile, we broke camp with hugs and smiles, spent another three weeks on our way.
In 80 days we had one death, and three new babies drawing breath when on that 10th of March we came to Monterey.

About the Author

Author, Greg, with daughter Maya

Greg Bernal-Mendoza Smestad is an eighth generation descendant of several members of the 1775-1776 Anza expedition. Like many descendants of the expedition (*Californios*), he also has several American Indian ancestors. Like many Americans, his ancestry also reflects a mixture of immigrants from many lands. A chemist and materials scientist by training, his vocation involves research in solar energy. He has taught both science and policy classes related to these fields, has written a book on the "Optoelectronics of Solar Cells," and has created educational products to teach basic science. While these topics are far from those of Early California History, he has never forgotten what his maternal grandmother said about the importance of the Anza expeditions and the role they played in his ancestors' lives. Through Challenge Cost Share Program funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, he developed the Anza Trail Guide and CD to inspire the stewardship of this land and the preservation of our cultural heritage.

Errata: Smestad, Bernal-Mendoza, Greg. **A Guide to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Antepasados Volume XI.** San Diego, CA: Los Californianos, 2005; 128 pgs. and CD; ISBN 0-9651592-7-2.

This document details errors and omissions. If you notice any others, please contact the author, the publishers, or the National Park Service.

Front Pages (pgs. i – xiii)
Overview Map (pg. 4) - Historic is misspelled in the title to the legend.

In "How to Use This Guide" (pg. 2), the text, "…bases, or is in some other way inaccessible." should read, "…bases, or in some other way inaccessible."

In the Learning on the Trail section (pg. 3), "Detailed maps are found at in each county's chapter…" should be changed to, "Detailed maps are found in each county's chapter…"

Santa Cruz
In the About Juan Bautista... section (pg. 9), the next to last paragraph mentions "Alta Californio," but the last paragraph mentions "Alta California". It should be Alta California for both instances.

In the third paragraph of, "Equipping the Colonists…." (pg. 10), it should read 6 reales and 12 reales.

For the On the CD section (pg. 11), change the header from, "On the CD: The Alabado," to
"On the CD: Introduction and The Alabado."
In the same section, change the word signifigance to significance.
The text should also read, "There were several Alabados; the name comes from alabar, 'to praise'."
Fernando Cardenas,"Fernandito," should have a space after the comma that follows Cardenas.

In the Additional Resources section (pg. 11), there's normally a comma after the phone number, but Tumacácori National entry has a semicolon. It should be a comma.
Pimeria Alta Historical Society -
The web site should read as: http://www.museumstuff.com/rec/org_20020201_16146.php
And for the following listings, their corresponding websites should be written as stated below:
Rio Rico - List as: toursantacruz.com/
Mission 2000 - List as: nps.gov/tuma
Tubac Presidio State Historic Park - List as: azstateparks.com/Parks/TUPR

Pima
Who Married at San Xavier: Ignacio de la Higuera with María Michaela Bojorques; Tiburcio Vazquez with María Antonia Bojorques; Gregorio Sandobal with María Dolores Ontiveros.
Sites of Interest, C. (pg. 15)
"was renamed San Agustín de Tuquison (Tuscon)." should be,
"was renamed San Agustín de Tuquison (Tucson)." (Tucson instead of Tuscon).
Also in Sites of Interest, C.
"Today, the name is spelled Tuscon..." should be, "Today, the name is spelled Tucson..."
The fourth entry under Sites of Interest should be item D., not E.

Additional Resources (pg. 16)
Next to last entry in (City of Tucson Parks etc.) also has Tucson misspelled.
cityoftucson.org seems to be an obsolete address (though it redirects to the new web page). The current web address is http://www.tucsonaz.gov/

Pinal
Pg. 19 in section B. should be changed from, "The ruins were United State's…" to, "The ruins were the first archaeological preserve in the United States…".

Maricopa
The last sentence in the left column of the last page is, "Indian Lands of the Maricopa are on today within the Gila River and AK-Chin Indian Communities."
It should be, "Indian Lands that the Maricopa are on today are within the Gila River and AK-Chin Indian Communities."

Additional Resources (pg. 24) should read,
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)…
web: blm.gov/az/st/en/fo/lower_sonoran_field.html

Add the following to the Additional Resources after the Bureau of Land Management listing
Painted Rock Petroglyph Site
tel.: 623-580-5500,
web: blm.gov/az

Yuma
In Driving Directions for Auto Route (pg. 26), "From Maricopa county…" should be "From Maricopa County…" (capital C in County).

In Sites of Interest, C. (pg. 27)
Anza writes,"Salvador Palma…" should have a space between the comma and quote mark.
In Sites of Interest, D. (Yuma Crossing, etc.),
"Theymoved to Palma's village" should have a space between "They" and "moved".

"December 3 (#41),where" should have a space between the comma and where.

In On the CD – "Palma, helped Anza on both expeditions…" should not have a comma after Palma.

Additional Resources (pg. 28), the web address for BLM is listed as ca.blm.gov, which transfers automatically to http://www.blm.gov/ca/. That's the BLM California home page (not BLM Arizona). The web address should be blm.gov/az/st/en.html for the link.

Imperial
Map (pg. 30) should read "San Sebastián"(not "Sebastion").

Questions on the Trail - Anza took Sebastián with him again on this 1775-76 expedition, and left him at the Yuma Crossing, together with Fathers Garcés and Eixarch. Sebastián later accompanied Father Garcés…

In Additional Resources, the last web site listed should be changed to read: fws.gov/saltonsea/

San Diego
In the On the CD section (pg 36) in the text, "Near Camp #52, (December 21 and 22, 1775)…" there shouldn't be a comma after #52.
Additional Resources (pg. 36) - For consistency with the other counties and the rest of this column, there should be a line break before tel: and before web: in the first three entries. There should also be a space after web: in the first entry (Ocotillo...).
Department,U.S. Naval should have a space between "Department," and the letters "U.S.".
The Nautical Almanac, Astronomical Applications Department, the web address //aa.usno.navy.mil should be http://aa.usno.navy.mil/ both for the link and for the listed web address.

Riverside
Photo caption (pg. 38) - The view north at San Carlos Pass not far from the Pacific Crest Trail and Coyote Canyon.

In About Your Visit to Riverside County (pg. 39), the text should read, "…Here, they met the natives of the *Cahuilla* tribe whom they called the Danzantes (Dancers), and the colonists later held a fandango." The graphic showing a section of Font's map should have a credit as Bolton.

In the CD section (pg. 40), the text should read,
"Coyote Creek; Music for Fandango: *La Xameico; Pedida de la Posada*.".

Los Angeles
In the About Your Visit... section (pg. 43) – It should be noted that later in 1776, Fernando Rivera y Moncada followed what would become US 101 through Hollywood and Cahuenga Pass, rather than go up the Los Angeles River above the future downtown area and past today's Griffith Park.

Additional Resources (pg. 44) - Insert a comma between 570 W. Ave. 26 and Los Angeles. (i.e., Los Angeles River Center - 570 W. Ave. 26, Los Angeles, CA 90065;…)

In the On the CD section (pg. 44), the song title *El Cántico del Alba* should have an accent both times it's listed.

Ventura
Map (pg. 46, text the note) - Correction is needed to the spelling of Conception.
This same typo is also on the Santa Barbara map.
The caption with Font's map (pg. 46) is:
A detail of Font's map shows the "Channel of Santa Barbara" with five islands, including Santa Cruz. Mission San Gabriel is labeled at "B" (camp #62) on the right side.
It should have a period after Santa Cruz; (i.e., a new sentence starts with "Mission…")
In Hiking/Biking section (pg. 46), Point Mugu Sate Park should be Point Mugu State Park (State instead of Sate).

In Sites of Interest (pg. 47), the third item (The Santa Clara River...) should be C., not E.
In the last Sites of Interest item, Santa Barbara county should be Santa Barbara County (capital C).

Santa Barbara
Map (pg. 50, text at the note) – Correction is needed to the spelling of Pt. Conception.
This same typo is also on the Ventura map (pg. 46).

Last item in Sites of Interest (Vandenberg) should be E. not D.

San Luis Obispo
Driving Directions (pg. 54) - It's G14 and not G 14 (i.e., remove space).

Scenic Route (pg. 55) - There shouldn't be a comma after acorns. It should read, "*Oaks in which woodpeckers have stored their acorns are a significant natural feature in the area, as noted by Father Font…*"

Learning on the Trail (pg. 56) - The label/caption on the tree should be, "Oak tree with holes from woodpeckers" Photo: Greg Smestad".

Monterey
Driving Directions (pg. 58) - It should read, "Next, see "Into Monterey." It continues on the side bar of pg. 59.

San Benito
Pg. 62 Driving Direction should be in the plural form, Driving Directions.
Pg. 63 Neither General José Antonio Castro nor José Tibúrcio Castro descend from Joaquín Isidro de Castro's family who came with Anza.

Pg. 64 "resurrected through Arroyo de la Cuesta's notes" should be "resurrected through Father de la Cuesta's notes".
There is a typo on pg. 64 in the table for the audio track entries. Mustun is incorrect and should spelled as Mutsun.

Santa Clara
About Your Visit to Santa Clara County (pg. 67) should read,
"Lt. Moraga came through Santa Clara County again in June 1776 with the settlers to found the San Francisco Presidio. In November 1777, he and some of those settlers founded the *Pueblo* of San José."
Pg. 67, change it to read (in A.),
"...At Chitactac-Adams Park (10001 Watsonville Rd., Gilroy), you can visit a Mutsun Ohlone village site along Uvas Creek to view petroglyphs, bedrock mortars and interpretive exhibits about the Ohlone culture. Nearby is DeBell/Uvas Creek Park Preserve..."
Pg. 67 in section C. change, Ulsitac to Ulistac
Pg. 67 in section D. change,
"...Several adobes of expedition..." to "...Several abodes (including adobes) of expedition..."
[Joaquin Bernal's house was not an adobe brick house at Bernal-Gulnac-Joice Ranch.]

Pg. 68 Hiking in Santa Clara County
"...Anza-related Santa Clara County Parks include the Ulistac ..."
should be changed to,
....Anza-related Santa Clara County parks include the Ulistac ......
[Ulistac Natural Area and Guadalupe River Park are not managed by the County Parks Dept., but they are in Santa Clara County.]

Additional Resources
The web address for Santa Clara County Parks is parkhere.org or sccgov.org/portal/site/parks/ .
The web address currently given for Parque de Los Pobladores is ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns
and link to http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns
It should be changed to sjparks.org

San Mateo
Pg. 72 Additional Resources - San Francisco Bay Trail
http://baytrail.abag.ca.gov
Add the following:
To purchase detailed maps of the various regions through which the Anza trail traverses, visit the USGS store in Menlo Park, California; http://www.usgs.gov/ or http://store.usgs.gov

San Francisco
On the CD (pg. 79 at the top of the section) – The text should say Ay, Susanita, or Oh Susana, but not be mixed Spanish and English.
The text should read, "…These included the singing of the *Te Deum*, accompanied by peals of bells and repeated salvos of cannons and muskets."

Alameda
Additional Resources (pg. 84) - baytrail.abag.ca.gov would imply that the web address is http://www.baytrail.abag.ca.gov using the convention used in the guide. The correct page and listing is http://baytrail.abag.ca.gov (without the www).

Contra Costa
Driving Directions (pg. 88)
The first sentence says 1-80 (starting with number 1); It should be I-80 (i.e., capital I).
"Continue north on I-80 to Hercules and exit at San Pablo Ave./CA 4, going west under the freeway to San Pablo Avenue..." should be replaced with,
"Continuing on the route from Alameda County, go north on I-80 to Hercules and exit at San Pablo Ave./CA 4, going west under the freeway to San Pablo Avenue…"

Getting Back…Mt. Diablo
The header (pg. 91) About Your Visit to Anza's Bay Area Back County should be "…Back Country".

Driving Directions for Auto Route, Continuing in Santa Clara County (pg. 91) -
The text should read, "...take the Leavesley exit east off 101.".

Resources (pg. 93 onward)
Pg. 98 (top) – The text should read, "Some may have been poor and others were not, but all came because it offered them a chance…".

(middle) "…needed to tend to, and care for, the nearly 1000…"

Pg. 100 (middle) – The text should read, "…Mexico and Colorado to engage the…" (i.e. no comma).

Pg. 105 (Answers to Questions) – The text should read, "Color the drawing of the woman with the…"
Pg. 105 (bottom) – The text should read, "On November 30, 1775, during the crossing, one little girl…".

Pg. 109 (*Cervus elaphus*) should be in italics.

Bibliography (pg. 115)

Add: Densmore, Francis. **Papago Music.** Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1929. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 90. For **Yuman and Yaqui Music**, see Bulletin 110, 1932.

Add: Garate, Donald T., Editor. **The Juan Bautista de Anza - Fernando de Rivera y Moncada Letters of 1775-1776: Personalities in Conflict.** Antepasados Volume XII. San Diego, CA: Los Californianos, 2006.
Guerrero, Vladimir. **The Anza Trail and the Settling of California**. Berkeley, California: Heyday Press, 2006.

The publication of the former means that the Rivera y Moncada reference on pg. 116 can be removed.
For the two current entries for Garate, Donald T., the words San Leandro should be listed only once.
Pg. 116 (middle) – "…**1806**. San Francisco, CA…"

About the CD and Music
Pg. 119 (bottom) - Change the description of San Mateo (Track 14) to the following:
Alan K. Brown tells the **Story of the Bear of San Mateo**. The **Flintlock Rifle Gunfire** was authentic and was provided by Sargento Jim Martínez and Soldado Mike Hardwick of Los Soldados of the Royal Presidio of Santa Bárbara. The sounds of the Bear came from the display at the Monterey State Historic Park (at the Pacific House).

Anza Trail Guide CD Track List (last pg. opposite the CD) - For typos and changes, please see below for a corrected table. For those who purchased the Trail Guide and CD after March 2007, there is a 5:23 minute extended version of track 14 featuring Alan Brown.
Corrected entries for Track 14 (after March 2007) are:
Track Title: The Story of the Bear of San Mateo
Artist/Person: Los Soldados de Santa Bárbara and Alan K. Brown
Duration: 5:23

For an updated errata, and to view the graphics of this publication in color and in html, please visit the URL: http://www.solideas.com/DeAnza/TrailGuide/

"Este guía no esta destinado como un libro de guía final para el Sendero Nacional Histórico de Juan Bautista de Anza. Es solamente un comienzo, una iniciación. 'Una jornada comienza con un solo paso.' "

Greg Bernal-Mendoza Smestad, Ph.D.

Anza Trail Guide CD Track List

Track	County	Track Title	Artist/Person	Duration (min:sec)
1	Santa Cruz	Introduction: Who Was Anza?	Greg P. Smestad and Don Garate	6:51
2	Santa Cruz	The Alabado	John Warren (Chant) Calicanto (Choral) Lance Beeson (Guitar)	3:43
3	Pima	Birth and Death: Salve de la Virgen de los Dolores, Salve Regina	Lance Beeson (Guitar) John Warren (Choral)	2:16
4	Pima	O'odham Language and O'odham Sunrise	David Shaul and John Ignacio (Words) Lance Beeson (Flute)	2:10
5	Pinal	Casa Grande Song and Fandango (La Merlequina)	Noel Milburn (Flute) and Ron Kiel (Violin)	2:21
6	Yuma	Quechan Music at Yuma: Quechan Memorial Song	Jack Wilding's Mules and Lance Beeson (Flute)	2:20
7	Imperial	Desert Fandangos: Cattle Drive, Chacona, El Minuet de Cuatro	Lance Beeson (Guitar)	4:36
8	San Diego and Riverside	Santa Catarina Springs, Fandango and Nativity: La Xameico, La Posada	Ron Kiel (Violin) and Calicanto (Choral)	4:21
9	Los Angeles	The Morning Hymn: El Cantico del Alba and The Alabado	Lance Beeson (Psaltery)	2:14
10	Ventura and Santa Barbara	The Chumash, the Channel and the Sea	Michael Phillips	3:40
11	San Luis Obispo and Monterey	Carpenter Birds and Font's Te Deum	Woodpeckers and John Warren (Chant)	3:18
12	San Benito	The Mutsun	Quirina Luna-Costillas	1:25
13	Santa Clara	Henry Coe State Park	Berry Breckling	4:06
14	San Mateo	Bear of San Mateo and Flintlock Rifle Gunfire	Los Soldados de Santa Barbara	0:15
15	San Francisco	San Francisco: Marcha Real, Ah, Susanita	Calicanto (Instrumental and Choral)	6:28
16	Contra Costa	The Bay Miwok	Catherine A. Callaghan	1:17
17	Finale	To Alta California	Don Garate (Ballad)	3:51

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